P & O

SCOTCH WHISKY.

10 YEARS' OLD.

The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

No. 51,929—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 7, 1900.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	12th May
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	26th ,,
M.L. SOBRAON	7210	L. M. Wibmer	2nd June.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	9th ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	16th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	23rd ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langborne	30th ,,
* PARRAMATTA	4986	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. S. Parfitt	14th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Sendon	21st ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	4th Aug.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the **BALLARD PIER** on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON** the day previous to Sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M., on **SATURDAY**. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.
A STEAMER	—		1st July, 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	15th May, 1900.
SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	15th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th July, 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 980.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,000.	,, 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,035	25th May, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st May 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Rogliano	10th May, 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Ambert, to sail on or about the 30th May, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

CHEAP PASSAGE.

THE S. S. ILE DE LA REUNION, SAILING hence about middle of May for DUNKIRK, has first class accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

PASSAGE PRICE .... Rs. 400

Apply to;
VOLKART BROS.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 11th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 8th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 10th May, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 15th May.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 26th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 12th May.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th May, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application,

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S.	Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May.
,,	R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June.
,,	Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th July.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd ,,	325	500	525	550	600
3rd ,,	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,900, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 19th May, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be learned on application.

DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World, granted for the use of Travellers.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.

DIVIDENDS, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.

HAND BOOK of information free on application.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

SARDAR OOMER JUMALL VUYANI.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

ARAB and PERSIAN-CHARGERS, HUNTERS, POLO RACERS, WALERS AND OTHERS.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE.

1st Class English Carriages with Single and Double Horses on hire; day, month and year.

SHOW ROOM, LOCKSLEY HALL,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

Purchasers should apply to the MANAGER

THE BEST TONIC BURGUNDY WINE.

	Ordinary Rates. Qts. per doz. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.	Special Cash Rates. Qts. per doz. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.
CHAMBERTIN, a rich Burgundy of selected Vintage.	44	8	24	8	40	0	22	0
POMARD	24	8	14	8	22	0	13	0
MACON, possessed of Fine Flavour and Aroma	22	4	12	4	20	0	11	0
BEAUNE, a Full-bodied Burgundy	29	0	15	12	26	0	14	0
CHABLIS, a full-flavoured, White Burgundy	27	0	14	8	24	0	13	0

	Pints. Ordinary Rates. Rs.	a.	Cash Rates. Rs.	a.
RICH SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY, Very Choice Dessert Wine...	30	0	27	0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

			Rs.	as.	p.
FINEST PARMESAN CHEESE	Per	lb.	1	8	0
Do. GORGONZOLA CHEESE	,,	,,	1	8	0
Do. GRUYERE (real EMENTHAL)...	,,	,,	1	0	0

GERMAN SAUKRAUT, sold in casks of cwt. each, in tins of 10 lb. each, and by the pound, Ans. 8. per lb.

GERMAN SAUSAGES, Per tin, Rs. 1-12.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF
HIGH CLASS OILMAN'S STORES.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0	ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1	12	0	PEKOE	,,	0	14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1	8	0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	,,	0	12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1	4	0	SOUCHONG	,,	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

THE TIMES' MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

MARCKS'

HIGH-CLASS KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES
CHAINS, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY AND PLATE
ON
THE TIMES'
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MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
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MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

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WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

KEMP'S

EXTRACT OF MALT AND COD LIVER OIL,

Contains all the Elements of Nutrition in a concentrated and readily assimilable form.

Prepared in England under the Company's Special Instructions.

Rs. 2 per Large Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of Ten per cent. (equivalent to Rs. 50 per Share) declared at the Thirty-sixth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, for the year ending March 31st, will be paid on and after the 11th June 1900 to shareholders on the Register at this date, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Head Office, Byculla, 4th May, 1900.

COLUMBO AGENCY.

MESSRS. WILLIAM WATSON & Co. hereby notify that their AGENTS as above are Messrs. CLIFFORD BERRY & Co.

Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY to the Government of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda are invited under the following conditions:—

1. The tenders may be for supplying stationery.
   (1) to all the offices of the State or
   (2) to all the officers of the State in the City of Baroda not less in rank than the Revenue Naib Subha.
2. Tenders under Sub-section (1) of the preceding para. may be for articles bearing the State Monogram or other device as specified in the form of tender,
   or
   for articles without such distinctive State marks.
   Tenders under Sub-section (2) may be only for articles without any distinctive State mark.
3. Each tender must be sealed and enclosed in a separate cover having one of the following superscriptions, as the case may be.
   Tenders for the supply of Stationery for the whole Raj bearing State marks.
   Do. without State marks.
   Tenders for the supply of Stationery to the Baroda City only; and addressed to the Sir Subha, Baroda State, Baroda.
4. Tenders may be sent on the understanding that the least period of contract will be one year (1st August 1900 to 31st July 1901), and the greatest three years, commencing from the same date.
5. Tenders will not be accepted unless accompanied with a deposit of one thousand rupees (British) either in cash or currency notes. One deposit may suffice for several tenders, provided they are by the same person.
6. Tenders will be received in the Sir Subha's Office during office hours up to 31st May, 1900, or by the auction committee in the Senapati's Office up to 9 A.M. of the 1st of June 1900.
7. The State does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
8. Tenders must be on the printed form supplied by the office of the undersigned on payment of annas twelve British, exclusive of postage.
9. A copy of the terms of the contract can be had for 8 annas British, exclusive of postage.
10. Communications will not be replied to unless postage stamps are sent to cover postage.
11. Samples of articles required by the State will be open for inspection during office hours on any day excepting Sundays and holidays.
12. If tenders are not found to be acceptable, auction will be held on the 1st of June 1900 9 A.M. for the supply of Stationery on the above conditions, in the Office of Shrimant Senapati Saheb, Baroda City.
13. Only persons depositing a thousand rupees British in cash or currency notes will be allowed to bid personally or through their legal representatives.
14. All the State rules and regulations relating to auction sale will be made applicable to this auction.

J. A. DALAL,
Joint Sir Subah.

5th May, 1900.

MEERZA MOHAMED TUCKEE BINDAHNEEM.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DISCRIPTION
OF
PAPER, ENVELOPES, CARDS, NOTE PAPER AND BOXED STATIONERY.
23RD ROAD,
MANDALAY.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,

BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR
THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LD.,
CHARLTON,
Prices and Particular on application

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.

Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft. span by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.

Sole Agents for the India-Rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ld., Silvertown.

DYNAMOS, CABLES, LAMPS, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.

Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

AGENTS FOR
THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,
Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.
KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS	22	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS No. 1 ...	45	0
Do. do. do. No. 2 ...	70	0
BULL'S EYE KODAKS No. 2	36	0
Do. do. No. 4	55	0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	115	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	55	0

SPOOLS.

	Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1	2
" FOLDING POCKET, No. 1 12 Exp. ...	2	8
Do. do. No. 2 " ...		4
" BULL'S EYE KODAK. No. 2	3	4
" Do. do. No. 4...	5	0
" CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4...	5	0

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PEG MEASURES.—Reversible. Full "Peg" one side, half "peg" the other. Britannia Metal, Rs. 5-8. Electro-plate on Nickel Silver, gilt inside, Rs. 9-8. Sterling Silver, gilt inside in leather covered, velvet lined case, Rs. 28-8.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

"DYLISSIA" POWDER.—For the Toilet and Nursery. A toilet powder of exquisite quality, perfectly absorbent, safe and free from any poisonous ingredient; most valuable for improving the Complexion. Per box Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BARGAIN.—BREAKFAST CUP and SAUCER, Fancy, printed, medium size, only annas 2¼. Surplus useful crockery ware at great reduction.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

BOMBAY RESTAURANT, Meadow Street, Fort, Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner, Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, &c., Ice creams and Cold Drinks, Pastry and Puddings can be had at any time. Proprietor—A. C. CHAVEL.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

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25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
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40	16 1 0	40	30 1 6	40	23 10 0

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25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

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40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

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The London Joint Stock Bank.

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Manager.

2 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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PAID UP CAPITAL.............. " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 7,800,000

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

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GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
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COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
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BOMBAY DIRECTORY

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On MONDAY, the 14th and TUESDAY the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Waudby Road, Esplanade, next to the Gaiety Theatre, the whole of the hotel furniture of the "Grand Hotel" consisting of valuable large counters, side boards, dinner tables, whatnots, chairs, writing, washing and dressing tables, large almirahs, gown and clothes presses, teapoys, drawing room sofas, couches, easy chairs, handsome wall clocks, Persian and Brussel's carpets, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, linen, wines, plants, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th May, 1900.

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Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 3-30 p.m., a valuable collection of about 400 photo negatives 10 by 8, of Indian native characters and views of Bombay, Elephanta, Agra, and other principal places of India. Also about 700 photo prints from the above negatives and 8 large albums. Also a collection of the negatives of the Port Trust Works, Docks, Vessels, etc., Tansa Water Works, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Masonic groups, Rajas, Chiefs, etc., taken by the late firm of Taurines Photographer.

Catalogues are published, and the negatives are on view.

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THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

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1 gram crushing and 1 grass cutting machine.
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1 S B 250 bore rook rifle, by Holland and Holland, in case.
1 S. B, 320 bore rook rifle, in case.
1 Eastman's Kodak camera, 5 by 6 inches.
On account of the concerned—
5 cases prime smoked York cut hams.
1 case cheddar loaf cheese.
5 cases Worcester sauce.
1 case smoked boneless breakfast bacon.
On account of the concerned—
6 bags Sugar damaged by salt water.

AT 2 P.M.

A few ladies' and gents' new and second-hand safety bicycles.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 light dog-cart, in good order.
1 boat shaped phaeton, in good order.
The property of Paul Flor, Esq. proceeded home—
1 nearly new victoria with a chestnut mild waler mare and harness, in good condition.
By order of S R Batlivala and Co., and on account and at the risk of the concerned 4 "simplex" bicycles of best quality.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

FIRST-CLASS OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.
SALE OF THE DIAMOND MILLS.

Under instructions of the mortgagee, Mr. Beg Mahomed Haji Abd Rahimon, acting under the power of sale reserved to him for that purpose under a certain indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th December, 1898, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, at 4 p.m., TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th instant, on the premises on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, The Diamond Mills, Ld., a Joint Stock Company registered under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, the property particularly described below:—

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications to be made to Messrs. Little & Co., Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold Foras land or ground, situate at Elphinstone Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 17,124 square yards or thereabouts and situate within the Registration District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 64, 67, 225, 50, 52, 65, 78, 197, and 16, new Nos. 4949, 12812 2-B, 11935 and B-12792, new Survey Nos. 1-1935 and 6-1936, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward G, No. 3157, Street No. 921, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north, by the property of Naroo Mahomed, on or towards the south, by the Elphinstone Road and properties of Hosangji Hormusji Kharas and Goculdas Currumsee and Bhai Ramchunder, on or towards the west, by the tank belonging to Dhun Mills, Limited, and on or towards the east, by the public passage, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Bhai Bhasker and then of Homee N. A. Wadia, and are now in the occupation of Diamond Mills, together with the Mill buildings, engine house, boilers, water tank, and all other buildings and erections and all fixtures, fences, ditches, ways, water courses, lights, sewers, drains, wells, lights, easements, privileges, and appurtenances whatsoever to the said hereditaments and premises or any part thereof, actually or by reputation, belonging or in anywise appertaining or usually held or occupied therewith or reputed to belong or be appurtenant thereto, and all and singular the plant and machinery and all other the steam and other engines, boilers, machines, fixed and moveable machinery, plant, apparatus, and all tools, fixtures, implements, and utensils erected, fixed, or placed upon the said hereditaments and premises, and which are comprised in the mortgage above referred to.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMBEKAR STREET, OR DON TAD 1ST ROW.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will, sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Katoobai, widow of Kazi Fateh Mahomed bin Kazi Noor Mahomed Porebundri, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 16th day of April, 1894, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of fazundary land, whereof the Trustees of the Cathedral of Nossa Senhora de Esperance are the fazundars, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of Kambekar Street, or 1st Don Tad Street, alias Don Tad 1st Row, otherwise Gora Mohalla, Musjid Street, without the Fort and in the Island of Bombay, formerly in the sub-registration district of Mandvi, and now in the sub-registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 264 square yards, be the same, a little more or less, registered in the books of the fazundars in the name of the said Kazi Fateh Mahomed bin Kazi Noor Mahomed Porebundri, assessed by the Municipality under Ward B, Ward No. 2607, and Street Nos. 261 and 265, and bounded on the north, by the house of Khoja Ladhabhoy Ebrahim, on the east, by a Sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the property belonging jointly to the heirs of the said Kazi Fateh Mahomed bin Kazi Noor Mahomed Porebundri, on the south, by the house of Syadanee Khaloo Nubee, and on the west, by the Kambeker Street or 1st Don Tad, street, alias Don Tad 1st Row, otherwise called Gora Mohalla Musjid Street, and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY the 12th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 6, Grant Building, Lower Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, sweet-toned grand cottage piano, three quarter size slate billiard table, sewing machine, pictures, lamps, carpets, etc., the property of RICHARD WALTON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 3 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the Custom House Road, Fort, above the offices of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., opposite the Custom House, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, mahogany full sized slate, billiard table by Burrows and Watts with balls, cues, gas lamp, etc., complete and in good order, ebonized cottage piano by Rose in perfect order, large size glass door office cupboards, wind proof lamps, table, ornaments, carpets, etc., the property of the late R. C. Lees, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 3 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at "Harbour View," Colaba Causeway (3rd floor), on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, also bamboo and cane furniture, a sweet toned square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, superior table and wall ornaments, handsome China and bronze vases, hanging and table lamps, first-rate pictures, Indian carpets, wearing apparel, books, hand-sewing machine, glassware, crockery, gent's and lady's saddles, compasses, bull terrier dog, etc., the property of the late R. W. LIEBSCHWAGER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th May, 1900.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GILDER STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the transferee of mortgage, by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of transfer of mortgage, dated the 28th day of December, 1898, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Framroz Jamsetjee Aga, the following property:—

Firstly.—All that piece of Foras Freehold land containing according to the deeds relating to the property, twenty thousand four hundred and sixteen square yards, but by recent admeasurement twenty-eight thousand four hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts, together with all the tenements or buildings standing thereon, all which premises are situate at Gilder Street, in the city and registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east, by Gilder Street, aforesaid, on or towards the west, by a portion of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, Line, on or towards the north, by the Bridge, called the Bellasis Bridge on the Bellasis Road, and on or towards the south, by a public rain water drain.

Secondly.—All that piece of Foras Freehold land, containing by admeasurement seventy-six square yards or thereabouts, situate at Gilder Street, aforesaid, in the city and registration district of Bombay, on the west side of the said Railway line, and bounded on or towards the east, by the said Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway lines, on or towards the west, and south, by Government land, and on or towards the north, by a public drain, both which said premises hereinabove first and secondly described were formerly registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Nos. 339, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, and 362, and have been latterly registered in the said books under Nos. 138 7, 13876, 13877, 13878, 13879, 13880, and 13898, and are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 2811 (a) 2813, 2814, 2816, 2817, 2818 2819, 2820, 2821, (1) 2821 (2) 2821 (3) 2821, (4) 2822 (1) 2822, (2) 2823, 2824, 2825, 2827, and 2828, and street Nos. 98a, 102, 104, and 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 118 A, 118 B, 118 C, 120, 120 A, 122, 124, (2-3) and 126.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia, Solicitors to the transferee of mortgage, at No. 37, Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 7th May, 1900.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

NOTICE is hereby given that the UNDERSIGNED will LET the NOVELTY THEATRE from 1st May, 1900, for a period of 6 months on account and at the risk of the sublessee, Mr. DAYABHAI DHOLSAJI JAVERI the proprietor of the DESHI NATAK MANDALI. Applications for such lease may be made to Mr. SORABJI C. DHONDI, Byculla Terrace.—Dated this April 1900,

COWASJEE PALONJEE KHATAO.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE EXAMINATION.

CANDIDATES for the forthcoming Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce who wish to be examined in the subjects other than Book-keeping may send in applications in the prescribed form together with the fees to the PRINCIPAL of the Elphinstone High School on or before the 8th of May.

Examinations in such other subjects will be held provided that papers are supplied by the London Chamber of Commerce in event of these not being supplied the fees paid by Candidates will be returned.

The dates and hours of the Examination will be advertised hereafter.

A. G. WRIGHT, M.A.,
Principal, Elphinstone High School.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1900.

NOTICE.

ADVERTISER, an ENGLISHMAN in a purchasing business which necessitates much travelling and bazaar work all over India, is OPEN to take up, and work with his own concern, two or three good Agencies from European firms only. Address

"BETA,"
Care of "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICE.
MATHERAN.
PLAGUE MEASURES.

ATTENTION is invited to the orders of Government in the "Government Gazette" of the 12th October, 1899.

2. (a) Persons other than owners and tenants of private Bungalows and Residents in Hotels in Matheran and (b) all servants and attendants, who come from infected areas are liable to detention in a Quarantine Camp unless provided with the certificates specified in the Government Orders.

3. These certificates should be procured from the Local Plague Authorities.

M. COLLIE, Major, I. M. S.,
Superintendent, Matheran.
31st March, 1900.

RARE OPPORTUNITY

FOR THE RULING CHIEFS AND NOBLES OF INDIA.

HAVING fortunately secured the RARE and UNIQUE WORK on HAMILTON'S GENEALOGIES of all Indian Princes, Nobles, Heroes, etc., etc., it is now offered FOR SALE. Mr. Craig of London says that 50 copies of the work were printed only for the Crowned Heads of Europe and Learned Societies in 1819 at Edinburgh. In 1888 at the Hardwicke sale a similar copy was sold for £75. The work is printed on parchment like paper, folio size. Superbly bound. In cased in a beautiful box with lock and key. No library in India, it is presumed, has got it. The Chiefs and the Premier Princes of India who have valuable and interesting libraries in their States will find the copy as an useful and valuable addition. The price including charges being only £60. Orders are respectfully solicited at the earliest date possible, as it is presumed, it may be sold any time, by J. GHOSE and SONS, Book Collectors of Calcutta, at the offers received. Present temporary address, Indore Residency.

THE CITY WATCH & CLOCK STORE.
85, BECHOO CHATTERJEE'S STREET,
CALCUTTA.
OFFERING 2,000
FRESH WATCHES FOR SALE.
MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.
JUST UNPACKED. GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

No. 1, Railway Regulator Watch, Rs. 3-8; No. 2, Rs. 4-8; No. 3, Rs. 5; and Curzon Watch, Rs. 5-8 each. Testimonials highest and any number. Soliciting early orders.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

NEW PICTURES.
FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,
JUST TO HAND.

	Rs.	a.
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21	0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32	21	0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21	0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leightone, A. 26 by 32	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21	0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21	0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley	...	
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...	
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...	
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...	
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...	
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...	
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...	
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow	...	
Curefor Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...	
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32	...	
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32	...	
Dejeuner (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...	
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...	
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elsley, 26 by 32	...	
Diadumene—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32	...	
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...	
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32	...	
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...	
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...	
First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...	
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson	...	
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...	
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...	
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...	
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...	
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...	
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy	...	
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...	
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...	
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...	
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...	
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench	...	
ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21	0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21	0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21	0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21	0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21	0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21	0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21	0

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.
D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,
ESPLANADE ROAD;

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 24m. High water, 5-19m., 6-8a. Low water, 10-51m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Setos entered and the steamers Florida and Brighton left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Glen Turret and Westburn entered and the steamer Methley Hall left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Straits Settlements, China and Japan, per extra s. s. Mazagon, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-day.

A DESERTED CHILD.—On Friday night, the police, upon receiving certain information, proceeded to the Belvedere Road, Mazagon, and found there a male child, about one month old wrapped up in rags. The child was removed to the Foundling Home. Enquiries are being made for the mother.

LADY NORTHCOTE'S URDU STUDIES.—Her Excellency Lady Northcote has engaged a special munshi to learn to read, write, and speak Urdu. The lucky person selected for the post is a young Mogul gentleman, Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan, B. A., son of Mr. M. H. Khan, Solicitor, High Court.

THEFT OF RICE.—Before Mr. Sanders Slater, at the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, Baba Sheikh Ibrahim, tindal of a native craft, was charged with stealing five rupees' worth of rice. The accused was employed by a Parsee gentleman, who was the shipping and landing agent of the British India Steam Navigation Company. While bringing in his boat 560 bags of rice, accused was discovered to have opened some of the bags; and, after stealing the rice, had sewed up the openings. Accused being an old offender in this kind of dishonesty, was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER.—During the last month the number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 3,250, among them the number of new admissions was 810, classified as stated below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hindoos	349	157	260	766
Mussalmans	20	3	18	41
Parsees	...	...	3	3
Other Castes	...	...	...	...
Total	369	160	281	810

The average daily attendance was 108.

DISGRACE AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at Dhobie Talao, regarding the death of Radhabai, a Hindu widow, aged about twenty years. The deceased's husband died of plague about two years ago and since then she lived with her mother for a few months. Subsequently Radhabai left her mother's house, saying she would work and earn her livelihood. She obtained employment in the house of a Parsee family and lived with them. A few days ago deceased went to her mother at Thakordwar and informed her that she had got into trouble, and would not like to show her face to the people of her caste. The mother told her not to alarm herself, but the deceased began crying and left saying she would not see her again. On Friday afternoon, a splash was heard in a well in a lane, at Dhobie Talao, by a Parsee. The latter went and looked in and seeing the water disturbed, informed the police. The well was dragged and the body of the deceased was recovered late in the evening. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

TREAT TO THE REFORMATORY BOYS.—At the expense of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote, the juvenile inmates of the Sassoon Reformatory were given a treat on Saturday afternoon, in the compound of the Government House, Parel. About three o'clock in the afternoon, the young guests numbering about one hundred and seventy-five, marched from the Institute to the Grant Road Railway Station, in charge of Mr. J. Thompson, the Superintendent, and Mr. Baba Luximan, the Secretary of the Institute. The boys were entrained in a Bandora local passenger and conveyed to the Elphinstone Road station, where they alighted and proceeded to the Government House. A programme of sports was arranged in the compound, which was gone through by the youngsters, the winners of various events being awarded prizes. About 5 p.m. the guests were served with native sweetmeats on plates, to which they did ample justice. They seemed to have enjoyed the entertainment to their heart's content and before leaving the compound gave three hearty cheers for Lord and Lady Northcote for their hospitality. Similar treats were given before in Bombay by Lord and Lady Harris.

JOURNEY INTERRUPTED.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mahadeo Apia, a Purdesee servant, in the employ of Nankoo Jagonnath, a grocer, of Haines Road, Byculla, was charged with theft as a servant of a small brass box, containing Rs. 150 in cash and gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 84, belonging to his master. About 9 o'clock on the night of the 1st instant complainant went out to see a friend of his, who resides at Arthur Road, leaving his shop in charge of the accused. When the grocer returned to the shop about half-an-hour after, he found the servant had disappeared, taking with him the box containing the property. On Wednesday night the railway police arrested the accused at the Cooria railway station on suspicion, and found the ornaments and cash in his possession. He was brought down to Bombay and identified by the complainant. It appears that after committing the theft the accused proceeded to the Crawford Markets and purchased some new clothing out of the money. He then started by a local train for Cooria, where his journey was interrupted by the Railway Police. The magistrate sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT BY A MUNICIPAL PEON.—On Saturday morning, at the Mazagon Police Court, Abdoola Baig Mogul Baig, a Municipal peon, was prosecuted before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, on three charges of theft, of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 82 and various other articles of stationery, clothing, &c., of the aggregate value of Rs. 50, belonging to Ahmedali Khairatali and the Bombay Municipality. The evidence showed that complainant Ahmedali, who is a dealer in hardware, locked his shop at Haines Road, on the 27th ultimo, and went home. On the following morning he discovered that the lock on the door of his shop had been opened by means of a duplicate key and gold and silver ornaments, foreign coins, &c., of the value of Rs. 82, stolen from a box. A report was made to the police and the accused was arrested on Friday last, at Dhobie Talao, while disposing of some of the stolen property. On his place being searched, bunches of duplicate keys and a quantity of articles of various description, belonging to the Municipality were found. It was then ascertained that he had stolen these articles from the office room and the store room of the Municipality. The magistrate found the accused guilty on all the charges and sentenced him to an accumulated term of one year's rigorous imprisonment.

NEFARIOUS TRAFFIC.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Seeta, a Hindu woman, and Janardhan Purshotum, a Hindu man, were charged before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, the woman with hiring a Hindu girl—a minor—named Rai alias Soondri, aged nine years, for an immoral purpose, and the man with the abetment of the offence. The evidence showed that about six weeks ago the girl met two Hindus, named Bhikoo and Makoond, on the Chowpatty Sands and asked them for assistance, saying that she had been starving and was in a helpless condition and had no friends or relatives in Bombay. The two men then took the girl to the room of the first accused, who is a woman of low character, at Girgaum Back Road, and left her there. The second accused boarded with the woman and lived in the same room. It was stated that the girl was here compelled to follow immoral profession. The girl became ill and on the 29th March last a complaint was made to the police. Inspector Flanagan took the two accused in custody and sent the girl to the Police Surgeon for examination. The Police Surgeon said that the girl had been suffering from internal pains and advised her removal to the J. J. Hospital, where she is now being treated. The magistrate, after recording evidence, committed both the accused to take their trial at the next criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court.

AN OPIUM EATER'S TROUBLES.—On Saturday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Motilal Manoredas was charged with committing breach of trust as a servant. Mr. Sealy appeared for Motichand Deochand, the complainant; and Mr. Velinker (for Mr. Spencer) appeared for the accused. Mr. Sealy said the facts were simple and undisputed. The only question was as to what construction was to be put on the accused's conduct. Accused was an opium-eater, and on the 30th April was entrusted with a sum of Rs. 4,100. He sent round the ghorawalla to the complainant to come quick and get the money. As the opium began to work quickly, he locked up Rs. 2,500 in a box; gave Rs. 1,000 in charge of his mother, and placed Rs. 500 under his bed. Accused subsequently attempted to commit suicide without any reason. The complainant reported the matter to the police, who found the whole of the money safe. The complainant said his instructions were not to press the charge nor to oppose an application for bail. Mr. Velinker applied for bail, saying that the whole state of things was brought about by the accused having administered to himself a large dose of opium than usual; and that the accused's action was capable of an honest construction. The magistrate refused to admit the accused to bail. The matter was adjourned for further enquiry.

DAMAUN NEWS.—During the last five days of April, Lower Damaun showed a clean mortality bill, whereas on the 1st instant there were three deaths, two from fever and one from starvation. There have been several casualties at Varkoond, all of which are attributed to the small-pox epidemic.—Telegrams have been received from Bhownugger reporting that a very large stock of hay which was lying on the Bunder and which had been shipped from Damaun, Dahanu and other places for the market of Bhownugger, was consumed by fire. It is reported that Messrs. Diogo Mascarenhas, Manoel Lobo and Bhona Patel of Damaun, who had shipped a large quantity of hay, are among the sufferers through the great fire.—At the last meeting of the Municipal Corporation on Wednesday, the 2nd instant, the contract of plying the ferry-boat in the Dhamanganga creek was put up to auction for the second time, but as it was generally known that the present contractor had sustained a heavy loss owing to the last Governor, Col. Villar, stopping communications between Lower and Upper Damaun for several months in 1897 and 1898 during plague-epidemic and the Municipal Corporation refusing to allow compensation, no bidder except a representative of the present contractor made his appearance, and whereas by the last contract the Municipality received more than 1,300 rupees annually, the present offer was only Rs. 400 which the President Mr. Coutinho considering too low and ridiculous, was not accepted. The Corporation have, therefore, no option but to ply the ferry-boat on their own account.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

KILLED BY A RUNAWAY HORSE.

STRETCHERS INSTEAD OF VEHICLES.

AN inquiry was held on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of John Phillips, aged forty years, a mendicant, having no fixed place of residence. About 8 o'clock, on Friday evening, one Valubh Rama, a syce in the service of one Morarji Ramji, drove his master home in his shigram, and then took his *gharry* to his stable at Modikhana. Here the syce unharnessed the animal and was taking the vehicle into the stable, when the horse, which was standing outside with only a rope round its neck, took fright and bolted. The animal in its rapid career through Borah Bazaar Street, knocked down the deceased, causing him serious injuries. The horse continued its onward course, followed by the syce, and was eventually secured in Apollo Street. The deceased was removed by the police in an unconscious state to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died half-an-hour after admission. The house surgeon was of opinion that deceased died from concussion of the brain. He was brought to the hospital in a victoria, but if he had been conveyed in a stretcher, he might have recovered. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death and added a rider that persons injured, as the deceased was, should be conveyed to hospitals in stretchers, whenever available, instead of victorias and other vehicles.

PORT TRUST RETIRING ALLOWANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter of your correspondent "Well-Wisher," published in your issue of the 26th ultimo, I cannot but agree with him in certain respects as to the grant of retiring allowance to the employes of the Port Trust.

I am an eye-witness of the hard work which most of the employes have to undergo, and it is a pity that an influential and prosperous concern as the Port Trust cannot make any adequate provision for the old hands on their retirement after long service. The position of the Port Trust is nearly the same as the Bombay Municipality and if the latter body is able to grant pension to the clerks, it is but fair to expect that the Port Trustees should endeavour to give suitable bonus or pension to the employes on retirement. The present concession of 100 per cent. on the contribution of the staff may be at least doubled if a substantial amount out of the revenues of the Trust cannot be set aside for pensions. I learn that at present new hands are engaged on large salaries while the old clerks have to retire with a meagre allowance as their salaries are too low. In these days of keen competition every consideration must be shown to the hard-worked employes, whose present income is barely sufficient for a decent livelihood. In conclusion let us hope that the Trustees will sooner or later in justice to the poor clerks allot a larger amount every year to enable them to grant the concession asked for.—Yours, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

May 5.

THE G. T. HIGH SCHOOL AND THE FAMINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allowing me to publish through the medium of your respected columns that I have been able to send to the credit of the Presidency Famine Relief Fund a sum of Rs. 100, being the first instalment of contributions from the Goculdas Tejpal High School I hope to send two more such instalments after the school re-opens in June, and that, I suppose, would be a very handsome contribution from a school by no means very large, as ours is. I may mention that I spoke only once to the boys and the idea was immediately taken up, the fifth senior boys bringing their quota within an hour, and the seventh junior and sixth senior boys bring each about twenty rupees, the very next day, and thus setting an example which bore good fruit. Of the hundred rupees sent, three-fourths is the contribution of boys and the remaining one-fourth of the teachers. So, even school-boys form a source which it would pay well to try to tap.—Yours, &c.,

D. G. P.

PENSIONERS AND FAMINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Alls well that ends well, whether in love or war" but the present crisis is not to be overlooked, *i. e.*, the dire famine which is gradually approaching like an "incubus," especially on the poor military pensioners who draw a pittance of nine-pence or a shilling per day, the majority encumbered with a large family to provide for which necessitated the men to migrate to other presidencies to seek employment, to make both ends meet, &c. Some years back the Government thought fit to deprive the men who left their presidency for other places of their "rice" or grain allowance, which was a privilege allowed during dearth, or famine. It now behoves the Supreme Government in their clemency to reconsider the decision, and repeal the order, so that the poor men's families may not feel the sting of starvation. Better sudden death than to be starved to death. From the financial accounts of the year 1897, the net earnings on the grain profits in the Madras Presidency alone amounted to nearly thirteen lakhs of rupees.—Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM YATES,
Military Pensioner.
Bombay, May 4.

THE U. S. F. P. FUND.

THE Directors of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund have issued a fifth circular, in order to meet some of the objections raised to their proposal that all subscriptions should be paid in full to meet the deficit caused by the reduction of interest from 6 to 4 per cent. As letters in our correspondence columns have shown, many old subscribers on small Government pensions will be unable to pay full subscriptions, and they would consequently come under the rules regarding defaulters. In other words, the provision which they had made for their widows or families would be reduced to one-fourth of the amount originally insured. The Directors now announce that the strict letter of the rules will not be enforced provided that the subscriber continues to pay during the current year the net subscription paid during the past year; if he fails to do this, he will be treated as an ordinary defaulter. This seems a fair and reasonable compromise. We are also glad to see that the Directors have decided to again consult the Actuary as to whether it is absolutely necessary that all subscriptions should be paid in full. This point must be definitely settled, as until it is one cannot be sure how far the solvency of the Fund is affected by the Secretary of State's action. Some few subscribers seem to think that the Actuary took too gloomy a view of the position, and that the position is not so critical as he described it. There is one very important point, however, which should not be over-looked. Unquestionably the number of new subscribers will be very small now that the official rate of interest has been reduced, and thus the annual income of the Fund will steadily decline. In short it seems to us that whatever may be the Actuary's final opinion, the Fund must suffer seriously in credit unless the Government of India come to the rescue. The appeal to Parliament should be made without a day's unnecessary delay, for not a single new subscriber is likely to come forward so long as the present state of uncertainty continues to exist.—*Pioneer.*

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50. from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	2	1	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	12	7	47
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	18	6	44
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	3	3	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	5	60
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	4	3	15
G Mahim and Worlee	9	8	18
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	19	32
Total	52	52	232
Same date last year	52	42	139
Small-pox	4	3	
Cholera	4	4	

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	1	12
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	20	7	49
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	25	6	35
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	3	6	22
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	13	3	56
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	17	4	19
G Mahim and Worli	6	8	31
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	17	33
Total	88	52	257
Total plague deaths to date	73,872	63,060	

BANDRA.

There were 2 cases and 2 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on the 4th instant.

4 cases and 3 deaths from plague and 7 attacks and 2 deaths from cholera were reported within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on the 5th instant.

KARACHI.

The plague shows signs of falling as is evident from the daily returns. On Saturday last there were 37 cases and 31 deaths, on Sunday 45 cases and 33 deaths, on Monday 36 cases and 28 deaths, and on Tuesday 39 cases and 27 deaths, the totals being 2,594 cases and 2,003 deaths. On Saturday last 2 fatal cases occurred at Keamari in a cabin under the over-bridge, the victims being two Banias. The authorities in order to prevent the spread of the disease at once had the cabin burnt. Cases have also occurred in camp among the shoe-makers, 5 cases being reported on Sunday. The Runchore quarter continues to be badly infected, Monday's returns recording 7 cases and 7 deaths in this locality.

INOCULATION.

The total inoculated persons up to 25th April numbered 1,87,389 comprised as follows:—

Castes and Nationalities	Total Inoculations during the week ending 25th April, 1900.	Total Inoculated persons since week ending 6th Sept. 1899 up to 25th April 1900.	Total Inoculated persons during 1898-1899 up to 25th April 1900.
Brahmins	21	1,308	2,537
Jains	1	1,037	1,300
High Caste Hindus	543	55,931	60,421
Low Caste Hindus	758	75,768	87,814
Mussalmans	103	10,975	20,445
Parsees	12	1,675	8,222
Jews	0	623	759
Europeans	2	232	363
Eurasians	1	208	218
Native Christians	27	1,788	3,026
Other Nationalities	33	1,358	1,603
Unclassified	0	1	651
Total	1,501	1,50,904	1,87,389

HEALTH CAMPS.

Weekly return of Camps, public and private, from 6 a.m., Saturday, 21st April, to 6 a.m., Saturday, 28th April:—

Disease.	Last remained.	Admitted.	Transferred.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Plague	..	...	...	..	..	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	..	..	...
Observation	...	...	...	..	..	...
Contacts	2,198	1,124	5	957	3	2,357
Evicts	4,377	533	1	921	10	3,978
Small-pox	...	...	..	...	...	..
					Contacts	42
					Evicts	3,432

PARSEE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE annual ordinary general meeting of the members of this association was held on Saturday afternoon, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, Dhobie Talao, Mr. Hormusji Cursetji Ashburner presiding. The managing committee in their annual report, which was taken as read, stated that during the year seventeen new members had joined the association, while 157 members had become defaulters. The managing committee had been unrelaxing in their endeavours to secure new members and they were preparing a new scheme, which they would lay before the members at a subsequent meeting. During the year 178 members had died and the committee had at their disposal a sum of Rs. 30 141-13-2 to be distributed amongst the nominees of the deceased members. That the association was financially a sound concern, was evidenced from the fact that it had a reserve fund of Rs. 48,712-8-4, invested in Government Securities. The association had besides, at its disposal, on account of the Bonus Fund, a sum of Rs. 10,326-2-4. The report was adopted. Three of the members of the managing committee, Messrs. Nanabhoy Ardeshir Framji Moos, Kaikhosro Ardeshir Framji Moos and Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, who retired by rotation, were re-elected. The appointments of Messrs. Jeejeebhoy Muncherji Merwanji Jeejeebhoy and Nusserwanji Merwanji Panday, as members of the managing committee, were confirmed. Messrs. Dorabji Hormusji and Rustomji Edulji Mistry were re-appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 100 per annum each. The meeting tendered a vote of thanks to the managing committee for the careful management of the association during the year.

BOMBAY ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES.

THE Rev. C. H. Badham, Chaplain of Satara, was appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Bombay during the Synod of Bishops at Calcutta, and subsequently to attend on his Lordship during the cold weather tour from the 4th January.

The Rev. S. Leigh-Lye, B. A., completed his ten years' service on the 28th December and has been promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain with effect from that date.

The Rev. P. R. Harrison, B. A., completed his ten years' service on the 2nd February and has been promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain with effect from that date.

The Rev. Christopher Frederick Wellesley Hatchell has been appointed a chaplain on probation on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment in the place of the Rev. W. Wingate, retired. Mr. Hatchell joined his appointment on the 14th April, and was posted to do duty at the Presidency and to visit out-stations until further orders.

The Rev. D. W. Kidd, late of the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been appointed Railway Chaplain at Igatpuri.

Death on the 6th of March, at Ahmednagar, the Rev. E. Browne, of the S. P. G. Mission.—*Diocesan Record.*

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE CHARTERED BANK.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE forty-sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the Cannon-Street Hotel, E.C., on Wednesday, the 18th Inst., under the presidency of Mr. J. Howard Gwyther.

The Manager (Mr. William A. Main) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman said:—Before submitting the first resolution, I will make a few remarks. Considering the difficulties attendent upon our transactions for the past year, as foreshadowed in my remarks at our last meeting, I think we may be satisfied with the maintenance of a 10 per cent dividend, with a modest addition to the reserve fund, and a substantial writing down of our premises account. The success of our exchange operations depends largely upon the value of money in this country, and when forward contracts entered into at a time of peace are implemented during the stress of war, with discount ruling at 5 to 6 per cent. the result is frequently a loss. You will naturally remark why do the banks carry on business, with such insufficient margins for adverse possibilities, and the only explanation I can give is excessive competition. Bearing in mind the costliness of our foreign establishments, I have no hesitation in stating my belief that the results obtained are ludicrously inadequate to the trouble and risk involved. In India the English banks have mainly themselves to thank for the unsatisfactory position of affairs, but in the farther East we have to meet the active opposition of foreign institutions—Russian, German, French, and Japanese—whose dual functions of financiers and bankers make their operations so occult as to deprive us of any possible guide to the results of their erratic and seemingly unprofitable ventures. The present outlook in India is by no means reassuring. The plague, whilst still rampant in Bombay, has now, unfortunately, laid hold of Calcutta and other parts of Bengal. The Famine following so closely upon its predecessor is appalling, both as regards the extensive area of deficient rainfall and the vast numbers who require daily relief. The Government is vigorously facing the evil, but no one can rightly estimate the indirect results of such a calamity. In these days of active warfare we hear much of the valour displayed upon the battle-fields of South Africa, and I for one would in no way cavil at the honours which will consequently follow, but I could wish for some public recognition of the invaluable services of those Indian civilians who are so devotedly grappling with death in its direst forms of pestilence and starvation. The cotton crops of Western India have been a partial failure, consequently, the Bombay Mills have been compelled to work short time, and this has aggravated the evil condition of the lower classes by lessening their earning powers. Since we last met the creation of a so-called State bank has been mooted in a more or less formal official fashion. The scheme is still quite embryonic, and I trust that it will be carefully considered from the Indian and not the European standpoint, and materially amended ere the period of full gestation. I have already (in October) called attention to this question, and now I will only refer to two points in the proposal not previously touched upon. It is suggested that the note circulation shall be transferred from the Government to the new bank. This step, in a country like India, would be distinctly retrograde. The people have been accustomed for so many years to the promissory note of the State that they would view with grave suspicion the transfer of that obligation to a joint-stock bank. This doubt would naturally lessen the volume of circulation, and put upon the Government the burden of increasing the metallic currency. The exchange banks are naturally anxious to safeguard their existing interests in financing the external trade, and with that view have memorialised the Viceroy in Council in a temperately worded document, expressing the hope, if a new State bank is created, that it will, like the existing Presidency banks, be prohibited from dealing in foreign exchanges, otherwise such a bank, with its large resources, might by competition so attenuate the profits of its neighbours as to render private enterprise unprofitable and therefore impossible. In China concession hunters have been less conspicuous. The Pekin Government has lent them a deaf ear of late, evidently thinking that it would be wise to discourage new ventures until those schemes which are already authorised have borne fruit. The clamour raised against the British Government by those who wanted to exploit China by the aid of menace, and if that failed by force of arms, has been hushed for the time being. If to procure trade we have to embark upon acquisitions in distant parts of the world, followed by possible embroilment with some of our European rivals, then it is quite clear that we must pause, or obtain a problematical benefit at the risk of weakening our centre, already severely strained by the excessive extent of our borders. One useful lesson taught by the present war is that even England has limitations, and cannot without grave peril seek to acquire further territory from the decaying empires of Asia or in the uncivilised regions of Africa. In Japan the currency question has been giving us some anxiety. Although the silk crop was bountifull with extremely satisfactory prices and the Government borrowed in Europe last summer £8,000,000, for internal purposes, there has been a steady and important flow of gold from the country. The pacification of the Philippines has not made such rapid progress as was expected when the United States Government took over those islands from Spain. The natives still maintain a guerilla warfare, and trade is thereby greatly hampered. You will observe that in the report reference is made to a change in the directorate. On behalf of the board I wish to express our great regret at the severance of Mr. A. P. Cameron's connection with this bank. We placed much reliance upon his judgment, and found him at all times a loyal colleague. I congratulate the shareholders upon the acquisition of Mr. E. F. Alford, whose China experience, gained in the well-known firm of Jardine, Matheson, and Co., will be of great benefit to the bank. I beg to propose "That the report now presented, together with the balance-sheet and profit and loss account, be approved and adopted."

Mr. Jasper Young seconded the motion, which was then put and carried unanimously.

The Chairman next moved:—"That a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, free of income-tax, for the half year ended 31st December last, be now declared, payable on and after the 25th Inst."

The motion was seconded by Mr. William Christian and carried.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Sir Alfred Dent, K. C. M. G., Mr. Edward Fleet Alford was unanimously elected a director of the bank.

Sir Alfred Dent and Mr. Jasper Young, the retiring directors, were re-elected, as were also the auditors, Mr. Maurice N. Girdlestone and Mr. Magnus Mowat.

Mr. James Jones proposed, "That the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the Directors and the staff for their successful management of the bank.' He was sure, after the very clear and concise statement of the chairman, the shareholders could only be thankful that their interests were placed in such good and capable hands. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Benjamin Smyth seconded the motion, which was cordially adopted.

The Chairman briefly acknowledge the compliment, and the proceedings terminated.—*Money Market Review.*

YACHT CLUB RACES.

YACHTS HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	H'cap. M	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Turquoise	Scr	Mr E S Luard	5 19 10	1 49 10
Stella	2	Col H W Boyd	5 19 50	1 47 50
Nanta	8	Mr G T W Olver	5 22 35	1 44 35
Melody	8	Mr J B K Macbeth	5 27 13	1 49 13

Course No. 3=10·6 miles—1st prize won by Nanta and 2nd prize won by Stella.

SHIP'S BOATS (ANY RIG) HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	H'cap. M	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
R I M Dockyard Cutter	Scr	Mr A Monk	5 31 5	1 46 5
R I M Dockyard Gig	15	Mr A Mitchell	5 31 31	1 34 31
H M S Magdala's Cutter	15	Mr C Lawton	Did not finish.	

Course No. 6=7·6 miles reversed.—1st prize won by R I M Dockyard Gig.

'TOMTIT' CLASS RACE.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S
Britannia	Mr R H H Hopkins	5 40 3
Meg	Mr W Murray	5 43 40
Midget	Officers, R A	5 49 28
Lorna	Capt R Lock	5 50 40

Course No. 6=7·6 miles reversed—1st prize won by Britannia and 2nd prize won by Meg.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 7th May, 1900.

1. The following Member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to B Company:—No. 4847 Volunteer J. High.

By Order,
A. P. SHARP, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50. from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY CURZON.

THE "Indian Spectator" says the most gracious thing in the affairs of life is for the rich and the influential to think of the comforts of the poor and the obscure. Our contemporary continues: A prominent instance in point is Lady Curzon's kindly thought of our Indian camp followers struggling with the cold of South Africa. Not that these gallant servitors, without whom the campaign might have been half crippled, had gone uncared for. In our own country Lord Curzon and others had done what they could to create interest in their behalf. In England, too, a semi-public movement had been started for such side-aid as could be sent to the patient, faithful servants of the Queen Empress, transplanted to a new world, and doing battle for the Empire no less bravely than their favoured comrades, without sharing any of its credit. It was reserved for Lady Curzon to supply their more immediate personal wants, thus evincing the keen interest she had felt all along in their condition. Her Excellency has given a large sum quietly for this purpose. We earnestly hope the example will be copied far and wide in India, by Europeans as well as Natives by ladies and gentlemen alike, so that the humble camp followers may know that their fate is by no means a matter of indifference to the highest and the best in the land.

SALAAMING IN THE DISTRICTS.

The "Rast Goftar" comments upon a fact brought to light in the defence in the Ranchi Homicide case, and asks: Is it really true that there are Districts in India where natives have to *salaam* British officials by dismounting, if they are on horseback? According to Mr. Garth "the only way to *salaam* on horseback was to dismount," and "this custom was invariable in Hazaribagh District," where the affair took place. And if so, is the custom essential for the maintenance of British prestige? Is this calculated to make natives of India self-respecting? We do not wish to see British officials in the Districts, deputed to carry on the Queen's Government, treated with studied contempt by the native population. But this particular fashion of extracting homage from the natives, involves a servility which, however gratifying it may be to the "amour propre" of individual officials, will never make British rule in India popular among the masses.

THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The "Gujerati" says it has been finally decided to hold the Provincial Conference on the 12th May, under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh. The choice of the chairman of the Reception Committee has fallen upon Rao Bahadur V. N. Pathak, late head master of the Poona High School and the present chairman of the Satara Municipality. Preparations for the Conference are being vigorously pushed forward. We understand that delegates will not be subjected to quarantine. There will be medical examination at the Satara Road Railway Station, and those who attend will be required to give their names &c. at the Wadha Camp, a place two miles distant from the city. The subjects proposed to be discussed at the Conference are as follows:—(1) The Bombay District Municipal Bill, (2) The Khoti Bill, (3) Plague measures and plague expenditure, (4) The Famine policy, remissions and suspensions, (5) Press Committees (6) Forest grievances, (7) Interpellations in the local Legislative Council, (8) Local-Option, (9) The educational policy of the Bombay Government, (10) The separation of judicial and executive functions, (11) The Deccan Relief Act, (12) Police Administration, (13) Land Revenue Settlement of the Bombay Presidency and (14) The Income-tax.

THE GOOSE THAT LAID THE GOLDEN EGG.

In connection with a recent municipal election, the "Native Opinion" speculates in these terms: The Bombay Municipality may be very rich; but no body will have the hardihood to deny that the rate-payer does amply deserve some relief in taxation under the heavy burden of which he finds himself almost crushed. Let there be the question of a further prosecution of the drainage scheme and the whole Corporate body will assent without for a moment thinking whether the present heavy mortality is or is not the outcome of the existing under ground drains. But the drainage is now a matter past and gone as if deserving of no further consideration at the hands of the Corporation. Indeed the drainage has been productive of the plague, and all the ills the flesh is heir to; but what further afflictions the new scheme of freeing Bombay from its water-logged condition is to inflict upon us? Has any member of the Corporation ever thought that the purse of the rate-payer is comparitively small, and that in pursuing the course they do they are simply trying to kill the gold producing bird at the expense of the ratepayer.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The "Rast Goftar" says:—Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree intends to take an early opportunity of moving a resolution in the House of Commons in favour of "the adoption of measures for the elementary, industrial, and technical instruction of the poorer communities of India, so as to fit them for more profitable manual labour in other directions besides agriculture. At this late hour Sir Muncherjee will not have to labour much to persuade Parliament and the Secretary of State to do something more for our countrymen, in the shape of technical and industrial education, than they have shown a disposition to do in the past. This so particularly, when the Welby Commission have declared in plain language that the whole net expenditure of the State from public funds, at present, is by no means lavish or excessive for the education of 33,00,00,000 people. It may be as well pointed out here, that this is but one more instance in which the Commission has sought to awaken the Indian Government to a sense of their responsibility and obligations towards the masses of India, by an indirect reference to and criticism of their present shortcomings.

THE LATE RANA OF PORBANDAR.

Of the late Rana of Porbandar, the "Indian Spectator" writes: Death removes from the stage of Kathiawar politics probably its most remarkable figure. The aged Rana of Porbandar, who died last week, was a survival; and like most survivals he made himself a pathetic impossibility in these days of progress. He would not move with the times, do what the Political Bahadurs could to make him. Step by step he fell in the estimation of good officers, and of others, till the Government of Bombay could no longer brook his patriarchal methods clogging the wheels of administration at every joint. It fell to Lord Reay, of all Governors, to expostulate with the ancient ruler of Porbandar. But the Rana Sahib was proof against what he knew to be the most kindly advice. His Highness simply could not adapt himself to new circumstances. And when the "fiat" went forth for his deposition, we know not which of the two felt the more unhappy, the Governor of Bombay or the Rana of Porbandar. Their mutual esteem, however, did not suffer.

THE PROPOSED PETIT HALL.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* has some wholesome criticism on the obstacle interposed in the construction of the proposed Petit Hall in Bombay: We are sorry to see that Bai Awabai seems to be convinced that there ought to be discretionary power vested in the committee as to the purpose for which the proposed public Hall to be erected for the memory of Bai Dinbai, will have to be used. Bai Awabai regrets that she is unable to comply with the wishes of the Corporation on this particular point. Why should the committee be given discretionary power to say that a meeting for a particular purpose shall or shall not be held in the hall because it is in their opinion objectionable? It may happen that the committee might think a particular object very objectionable while it may be highly proper from a public point of view. Thus we venture to think that by vesting this discretionary power in the committee it would be defeating the object for which the public Hall is proposed to be built. We have only to look at the white Elephant of the Town Hall in our midst, and to recall to our mind the many occasions on which permission had been refused for calling meetings the objects of which were most proper. Apart from this question of principle, what the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta said about the matter in the Corporation on last Tuesday makes it necessary that Bai Awabai should not insist upon the condition. Though as Mr. Mehta put it, the Corporation did not intend to pursue that matter in a court of law, it does seem a little ungraceful after allowing the Corporation to perform their part of the contract to try to modify a condition which goes to the very root of the purpose for which the Hall is proposed to be erected. We sincerely trust that Bai Awabai would be advised and that she would see her way to abandon the position she has taken up.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

THE following report to the shareholders was presented at a meeting on 10th March:—The directors submit to you the annexed Statement of the liabilities and assets of the bank, and profit and loss account for the half-year ending December 31st, 1899. The gross profit of the bank for the past half-year, including *yen* 411,025·295 brought forward from last account, amounts to *yen* 8,882,937·858, of which *yen* 4,083,436·745 have been deducted for current expenses, interest on deposits, &c., leaving a balance of *yen* 4,799,501·113. The directors now propose that *yen* 500,000·000 be added to the reserve fund, raising it to *yen* 8,000,000·000; and *yen* 50,000·000 be set aside for the contemplated New Building. From the remainder the directors recommend a dividend at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum, which will absorb *yen* 900,000·000 and as this is the last year of the bank's business term originally granted by the charter, the directors further recommend a Bonus of *yen* 25·000 per share, which will absorb *yen* 3,000,000·000. The balance *yen* 349,501·113 will be carried forward to the credit of next account.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay

WORTH NOTICING

REPAIRS & ACCURATE ADJUSTMENTS

Of Theodolites, Nautical, Astronomical and Optical Instruments.

ELECTRO-PLATING

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BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.

Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK, Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS
FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room & bath-room per diem Rs. 7.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one person per diem Rs. 8. Ditto by two persons, per diem Rs. 13.	Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one or two persons, per diem Rs. 16.

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ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

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One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style ear furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

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PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (B.), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 5.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£100 5-8—1-8	
3 per cent. Rentes	£101	unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£111	"
3 1-2 per cent. Govt Securities	£64	"
Bar Silver in London	27 5-8 plus 1-16	
New York	60 1-4 " 1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·18 " 1-2	"
New York	488 1-41 " 1-4	
Discount Bank of England	4 per cent. unch'd.	
" Short London Bills	4 1-8 per cent	"
" Indian Bank Bills	4 per cent.	"

Rs. 70,000 Bills on Calcutta, at 1s. 3 31-32d.

EXCHANGE opened steady with rates unchanged though Banks were not generally willing sellers of ready Telegraphic at 1s. 3 15-16d.

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d. to 29-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 7-32
3 months' sight Francs	170 1-4
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	Rs. 195 1-2
Hongkong do.	" 143 1-2
Japan do.	" 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened weak this morning, at Rs. 96 1-4 falling during the day to R. 96 per cent. with many sellers.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Very few changes to report, being Saturday. Manockji Petit's have declined to Rs. 1,790, Treacher Co.'s to Rs. 1,020, while the Tapti Valley Railway shares have improved from Rs. 480 to Rs. 482 1-2.

FREIGHTS.—The name of the steamer fixed for Antwerp or Dunkirk at 16s., with option of Humburg at 16s., 6d., has not yet transpired, but it is believed that she is only a small boat. 400 and 500 tons have been booked for Dunkirk at 16s., prompt shipment. The market is quiet and owners are easier in their rates though tonnage for this month is scarce.

COALS.—Nothing to report.

SEEDS.—Gingelly is unchanged. White being quoted Rs. 46 per candy. Linseed is just as strong as ever, Rs. 9-6-0 having been paid for bold with Rs. 9-4-0 per small grain. Castorseed is easier and business has been done at Rs. 37-8-0. Rapeseed.—The market is firm with good demand. Yellow Cawnpore, Rs. 7-13-0. Brown, Rs. 7-4-0. Popyseed is also slightly firmer at Rs. 8-3-0 or 1 anna above yesterday's rates.

London quotes:—Brown Rapeseed, 42s. 3d., May-June, Humberg, sellers firmer.

LINSEED.—53s. April-May Havre, buyers firm.

SKINS.—The goat skin sale closed to-day; good demand, Bombay par to 1d. lower. Madras prime quality 1-2d. to 1d. higher. Total quantity sold 1,370,000 The sheep skin sale opened to-day; fair demand, Madras 1d. lower, Bombay 1-2d. lower.

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 10,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 3,000 bales. Surats 100 bales. Spot 5 14-32d.—1-32s. Arrivals closed quiet.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

May	May-June	Aug.-Sept.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-Mar.
5·20	5·18	5·05	4·31	4·27
—1-32	—1-32	—1-64	—1-64	unchanged.

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	7,000	bales
Exports to Great Britain	8,000	"
Do Continent	8,000	"
Mid.-Uplands	9 3-4—1-16.	
Futures Month of August	9·23—6.	
Do. do December	8·02—9.	
Week's Receipts at U.S. Ports	41,000	bales
Do. Exports to Great Britain	30,000	"
Do. do. France and Continent	59,000	"
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	370,000	"
Do. do. Interior Ports	210,000	"

	Bales.
Total Week's Sales	57,000
" Sold for Exportation	2,000
" Amount forwarded to Consumers	62,000
" Actual Exports	5,000
" Week's Imports	92,000
" Stock	670,000
SURATS—Amount forwarded to Consumers	100
" Stock	1,000
Afloat American	70,000
" Indian	1,000

The market for ready is very quite with only a small demand. Shippers bought Fine Guaranteed Bengals at Rs. 213. The total purchases for the day between Shippers and Mills amounted to about 700 bales. Contracts are easier excepting for F. G. Bengals for May, which are quoted steady at Rs. 220-221. New crops are quieter at about Rs. 2, lower with little or nothing doing.

Bengal, Fine Ready	Rs 218	May, Rs 222, Jan 1901, Rs 177
Do. Fully Good	" 212	
Broach, Fine	" 235	
Do. Good	" 231	March, 1901, Rs 206
Bhownugur Good	" 223	
S. G. Dharwar	" 235	
Westerns	" 214	

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday:—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	240
Berar	25
Total Oomras	265
Dhollera	170
Broach	93
Compta and Dharwar	80
Westerns	318
Bengals	209
American	134
Total	1,299

Summary of daily arrivals into Bombay yesterday:—

Wheat	2,743
Linseed	10,180
Rapeseed	7,877
Gingelly Seed	1,190
Poppy Seed	8,996
Castor Seed	1,576
Rice	51,399
Myrabollams	2,539

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY, 5.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£100 3-4 plus 1-8	
3 per cent Rentes	£101 1-4	" 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	£111 unchanged.	
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities	£64	"
Bar Silver in London	27 9-16—1-16	
Do New York	60 1-8—1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·18 unchanged.	
Do New York	4·88 1-4	"
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent.		"
Do Short London Bills, 4 1-8 per cent.		"
Do Indian Bank Bills, 4 per cent.		"

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 8,000 bales, sold on Speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 16,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot. 5. 14-32d. Arrivals closed steady. Sales increased yesterday by 5,000 bales.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool.—

May	May-June	Aug.-Sep.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-Mar.
5·22	5·20	5·07	4·31	4·27
plus 1-32	plus 1-32	plus 1-32	unchanged.	

Total Visible Supply	2,471,000 bales
Do. do. do. of which East Indian	51,000 do.
Total Stock in London	5,000 do.
" Quantity in sight	8,510,000 do.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY, 5.

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	6,000 bales.	
Exports to Great Britain	Nil	
Do. Continent	1,000	"
Mid-Uplands	9 3-4	unchanged.
Futures month of Aug.	9 26	plus 3
do do December	8·04	" 2

SEEDS—London quotes:—

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed	45s. 9d.
May-June, Antwerp-sellers, firmer.	
Yellow Cawnpore Rape seed	45s.
May-June, Dunkirk sellers, firmer.	
Brown Rapeseed	42s. 6d.
May-June, Hamburg, sellers firmer,	

Linseed 54s, April May, Havre, sellers, strong

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21th April, as compared with the statement of 17th April:—

	April 21. Rs.	A.	P.	May 1. Rs.	A.	P.
LIABILITIES.						
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	98,50,000	0	0	98,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,25,46,827	11	4	1,46,58,708	8	7
Other Deposits, &c.	5,93,92,310	14	11	6 25,48,387	8	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,25,722	12	11	3,50,961	15	3
Sundries	19,84,494	6	1	20,31,172	7	5
	10,41,99,355	13	3	10,94,39,230	7	7
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	50,49,070	8	0	57,22,543	10	0
Other authorised Investmts.	75,97,319	0	0	75,66,229	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,46,31,265	5	8	2,36,01,039	10	1
Accounts of Credit do.	2,28,38,675	11	3	2,45,65,749	14	11
Bills discounted, &c.	1,34,97,089	0	11	1,30,15,766	0	5
Balances with other Banks.	13,32,157	[illegible]	7	13,78,390	5	10
Bullion	3,076	4	4	3,085	13	7
Dead Stock	13,44,434	15	0	13,46,946	1	0
Stamps	10,550	12	6	11,566	2	3
Sundries	8,71,843	10	4	8,82,189	0	2
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,26,12 787	14	11	1,64,85,215	15	1
Do. at Branches	1,43,11,085	2	9	1,48,57,509	8	3
Rs.	10,41,99,355	13	3	10,94,39,230	7	7

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PARUCK—May 5, at Girgaum Back Road, "Paruck Wadi," Shapoorjee, the beloved son of Limjee Maneckjee Paruck, aged 11 years 10 months, died of plague on Saturday, the 5th inst. at 2 p.m. Deeply regretted and sincerely, and heartily felt by his sorrowing parents.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

MITCHELL—RICKETTS—May 1, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev W A G Luckman, Harry Mitchell (Agent, Bank of Bengal Serajgange), to Aglaia Laura, daughter of Mrs G Rodney-Ricketts.

BIRTH.

HESKETH—April 27, at Murree, the wife of Lieutenant W Hesketh, 12th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter (still-born.)

DEATHS.

DAVIES—April 27, at Roorkee, of peritonitis, James Walter Davies, late Superintendent Commissioner's Office, Peshawar Division.

DONIE—April 30, at Simla, Jean, the dearly loved daughter of James and Mary Donie, aged eight months and eleven days.

FRASER—May 1, at 4, Church Road, Howrah, of heart disease, George Henry Fraser, eldest son of the late George Goodridge Fraser, of Mirzapur, N-W P, aged 40 years.

MOLE—April 30, at Mussoorie, of pneumonia, Jasper Lawrence, the infant son of Philip and Nina Mole.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 7, 1900.

GENERAL ROBERTS' forward movement along the railway towards the north has been marked so far by unbroken success. Brandford was taken by a combined movement of Tucker's and Pole-Carew's divisions in the east and centre, while Hutton's mounted infantry surprised the Boers on the west. The opposition was not serious. The enemy, doubtless recognising the superior strength of the attacking forces, giving way without anything more serious than a sharp artillery duel with General Tucker's guns, which put two of theirs out of action. Four thousand Boers were sent to assist in the defence but they appear to have been unable to accomplish anything. There was sharper fighting at Hout Nek beyond Brandford, where the Boers held a strong position, whence they were driven by General Ian Hamilton, who then advanced to Jacobsrust, General Broadwood's Brigade helped in this affair, arriving in time to threaten the enemy's rear, and thus apparently determining his retirement. General Bruce Hamilton also came and contributed to the final result. A notable incident was the heavy loss experienced by the Foreign Legion under the Russian officer Maximoff, who was wounded, while a German lieutenant and two Frenchmen were killed. There is something ominous in Lord Roberts's expression of a hope that our casualties were not heavy. These successes have carried forward our flag half-way to Kroonstadt where the Boers have been concentrating and entrenching, the ground being more favourable than that around Bloemfontein for defence. The temporary capital of the Orange Free State is 160 miles south-west of Pretoria—our ultimate objective—and 120 miles north-east of Bloemfontein. Brandfort is forty miles from Bloemfontein, Warrenton being the station beyond. We may expect to hear at any moment that our force is at Smaldeel Station, from which a line, some twenty miles long, branches off eastward to Wynburg, a strong position which the Boers have carefully strengthened with a view to hold it in force as a point from which to threaten the security of the main line. It remains to be seen whether Lord Roberts will stand fast until the enemy is cleared out of his entrenched position, or will simply mask it with a sufficient force and continue the movement on Kroonstadt. In the opinion of the military experts who have given a good deal of attention to Wynburg which being situated in a country very similar to that surrounding Ladysmith, that the Boers will endeavour to lead Roberts off from the main line by maintaining a threatening attitude at Wynburg and if driven out will retire to the equally strong position of Senekal, forty miles further to the north-east and some fifty miles south-east of Kroonstadt.

THE strategic game of chess, important in its issues, pales in interest for the moment in view of the profound sensation created by the publication of the Spion Kop despatches, and the angry controversy that has followed. The trouble began when the Minister of War, Lord Lansdowne, on the 5th January, requested General Buller to forward despatches relating to all engagements "for publication." Lord Wolseley appears to have at once scented danger, for he telegraphed the next day to Lord Roberts that it would be impossible to publish Lord Methuen's despatch on the battle of Magersfontein on the ground that it contained "inappropriate passages." There were also other objections, the nature of which can only be guessed at, What are to be regarded as inappropriate passages in a despatch from a General recording the loss of a battle? Lord Wolseley objected to its receiving publicity and he offered to revise the despatch himself if necessary; but owned that he would prefer that Lord Methuen should himself take that responsibility. After taking nearly two months to consider the matter, Lord Lansdowne in his turn woke up to the fact that there might be a storm if the despatches were not subjected to a judicious censorship. On the 28th March he telegraphed to Lord Roberts referring him to this interchange of telegrams, and pointed out that it would be impossible to publish all the documents accompanying Lord Roberts' despatch of February 13. He proposed to limit the publication to those since published in the *Gazette* of April 17. The Minister of War asked Lord Roberts for his opinion on the matter and suggested a reference to Sir Redvers Buller. He proposed that the despatch of February 13 and its enclosures should be treated as confidental and that Sir Redvers should write "a fresh and full narrative" to which Lord Roberts could append any observations he desired to have published. General Buller gruffly refused to re-write his despatch for publication. According to the Central Press Correspondent the General tendered his resignation to Lord Roberts when he learned that the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief censured him with as much kindly candour as he had censured Sir Charles Warren. Lord Lansdowne, having no personal knowledge of that tender of resignation, which Lord Roberts refused to accept, we must defer further comment on that point. What is certain is that the Minister of War on being informed of General Buller's refusal to rewrite his despatch, decided to publish a selection from the despatches transmitted in February.

Very good reading they make. They let the lay public into the secret as to how battles are lost and won, and show how ready distinguished officers are to bear each other's burden, when things go wrong. Mr. Disraeli and M. Thiers both impressed on the public that victory can only be won by the fortunate commander "who can think of the eve and of the morrow, and remember that on the calculation of minutes depends the fate of the most beautiful combinations; to do all this with genius is sublime." We may assume that to do it without genius would be pardonable. To make a mess of it will entail the necessity of writing despatches without much help from the goddess Minerva. Sir Charles Warren's report is the first in chronological order. It tells us that on the 15th January he received orders from General Buller to take command of the force intended to relieve Ladysmith; to act according to circumstances and under instructions, and generally refuse his right and advance his left so as to get to the open plain north of Spion Kop. He forthwith assembled his general officers and staff officers and informed them that the three and-a-half days rations allowed would not permit of their proceeding by the long route; and he proposed that instead they should seize and occupy Spion Kop, which dominated the whole country around. They all agreed to this. General Buller notes that Sir C. Warren was "scarcely correct" in stating that he was to have only three and a-half days rations. That was to be the allowance to start with, and he was to be "kept full up" as he proceeded. Moreover in his laconic note mentioning "the special arrangements"—quite undefined—he was going to make General Warren said nothing about the insufficiency of provisions; he only referred to the great length of the route. It does not appear that Sir Redvers asked for specific information as to the new departure; he apparently acquiesced in it without knowing exactly what it was. It will be remembered that in a telegram to the War Office at the time he said significantly "General Warren regards Spion Kop as the key of the position."

That mountain or rather a spur of it, was carried by surprise during the night, only two men being wounded; the Boer outpost as it turned out to be retiring on the main body occupying the upper part of the mountain, which completely dominated that on which our men had effected a lodgement. At daybreak a terrific fire of shell and rifle made the exposed position below very precarious. During the day General Woodward who was in command received a mortal wound. General Buller seeing that the men were giving way and efforts were being made to rally them, told General Warren that unless a hard fighting man was put in charge the position would be lost. He appointed Colonel Thorneycroft—a fact which seemed to be unknown to some at least of the other general officers. Having maintained the position with great courage and energy during the day Thorneycroft at night gave the order to retire, holding that it would be impossible to undergo another day's shelling. As he was half-way down he met reinforcements and working parties of engineers going up. General Buller considers that Thorneycroft exercised a wise discretion, General Warren that it was unauthorised and required investigation, and Lord Roberts that it was an unwarrantable and needless assumption of responsibility. The Field Marshal Commanding in Chief censures General Warren for not himself visiting Spion Kop during the afternoon to see how things really stood; he censures General Buller for not having insisted that the plan he thought best should be carried out. In his view Sir Redvers' plan was good and ought to have succeeded. Should all this conflict of opinion be given to the light? The answer must be distinctly in the negative. Nothing can be gained by teaching regimental officers and the rank-and-file that their superiors can make mistakes that convert the promise of success into the reality of failure, and wrangle over the result.

THE prospects of the Tanganyika Railway, which forms a link in the scheme of Mr. Cecil Rhodes for connecting Capetown with Cairo, are discussed in an article appearing in the "British Central African Times." As a commercial speculation the railway does not promise to be a paying venture. The objects which Mr. Rhodes and the Chartered Company have in view in constructing the line, are in addition to the Imperialistic aim, and the development of Northern Rhodesia, which is believed to be rich in minerals, and the tapping of the huge labour supplies which are supposed to exist at Tanganyika. As to the attractive Imperialistic idea of Mr. Rhodes, it is pointed out that the present political divisions of Africa render an all-British railway as impossible as an all-British trans-African telegraph line. On the east of Tanganyika the German sphere imposes an insuperable barrier, and on the west, the Congo State interposes. Then Mr. Rhodes has not chosen the shortest route. Tanganyika would have been reached much quicker by a line from Cheromo to South Nyassa and from North Nyassa to South Tanganyika, A line by this route would have served an already growing industry, while branch lines in the future would have been of equal service to Northern Rhodesia. The route selected will be costly and long. Beyond problematical minerals there is nothing to indicate the commercial success of the railway. Northern Rhodesia at present exports only indigenous rubber, which will practically cease to exist in a few years, while rubber growing can be as easily carried on nearer the coast. The ivory trade is already almost extinct. Coffee and wheat could be grown; but to make them pay carriage rates would have to be ridiculously low. As to the minerals which are believed to lie in northern Rhodesia, prospectors have so far met with little to encourage them. In reference to the third object of the proposed railway, which is to tap "the millions of native labourers at Tanganyika," we are told that these millions do not exist. For fifteen years at least Nyassaland Companies have traded with Tanganyika and they have always suffered from the want of carriers. As a matter of fact Central Africa, considering its area, is but sparsely populated. The most thickly-peopled area of Central Africa is probably the British Central Africa Protectorate, but the planters and transport companies of the Shire Highlands can never get as much labour as they need, and are not infrequently in great straits for want of labourers. The construction of the telegraph line was delayed for months owing to the dearth of carriers, a fact which does not promise a supply of labour for the mines of Southern Rhodesia. The railway will undoubtedly be a great boon to the territories through which it will pass, as all railways are, but its commercial success appears to be exceedingly doubtful.

THE "North American Review" for April contains an article, entitled "a French General's Defence of the Boers," in which a large number of remarkable statements appear. It is written by General Count du Barail, formerly French Minister of War. Writing before the relief of Kimberley, Count du Barail believes that "the explanation of our failure is to be found in causes solely moral." He goes on to describe the British army as one composed only of mercenaries. He has apparently not heard of or else omitted to mention our Volunteers and Yeomanry. "The English officers," he proceeds, "belong as a body to the upper classes of society. They are a closed circle, which can never be entered by a man from the ranks. An officer has no relations with a common soldier. With the details of military service he does not concern himself, leaving them to the non-commissioned officers." The ex-Minister of War has apparently not heard of General Hector Macdonald and his interesting career. He gives us further on a brief resume of our principles of colonization. "The English have given themselves the reputation of a colonizing people. But to colonize the populations which are not strong enough to resist them, the English simply exterminate them, either by the sword and by fire-water as in America, or by opium, as in the Far East, or even by famine as they are now doing in India." The first of these awful charges is a mystery, and Mansion House funds and relief works are as nothing to this courageous critic. The succeeding brief sketch of the history of the British in South Africa is not less astonishing. No wonder Count du Barail expresses a pious hope that Europe will make England understand that "the trident of Neptune is not yet the sceptre of the world." "In any event," he concludes, "this war will not add to the glory of England, and it is not impossible that it may mark the beginning of her decline."

THE Secretary of State has approved of the placing of Medical Storekeepers to Government under Civil rules for privilege leave, and allowing them, for all other leave, to remain under the rules, Civil or Military, to which they were subject at the time of their transfer to the Medical Store Department.

THE P. and O. Company's mail steamer Arabia, which left Bombay on Saturday afternoon for Europe, carried on board a very large number of passengers, prominent amongst whom were H. H. the Maharaja of Kaparthala and suite; Sir Patrick Playfair; Mr. C. A. Turner, Official Assignee, Bombay High Court; Lord Hyde; Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, Bombay; Mr. Martindale, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajpootana; Mr. C. B. Lynch, Solicitor; Lieutenant-Colonel F. MacCartie, I. M. S.; the Hon'ble Florence Macnaghten; Lieutenant-Colonel Little, I. M. S.; Mr. H. J. Cotton, Chief Commissioner of Assam; Mr. E. Smetham, Solicitor; Mr. Justice Reid, Judge of the Chief Court, Lahore; Mr. J. P. Miller, Chief Secretary to Government in the North-West Provinces; Mr. C. C. James, Drainage Engineer, Bombay Municipality, and Mr. Reid, Accountant, Bombay Bank.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Wednesday was 79. Twenty-nine fresh cases of plague with 33 deaths were reported.

COLONEL S. GRAVES, Assistant Adjutant General, Lahore District, is granted leave Home for one year on urgent private affairs.

WE regret to learn that the Rev. Alfred Howard died at Lady Roberts' Home, Murree, on the 3rd instant, of enteric fever.

KABUL news makes no mention of any important matters beyond the return of Sardar Habibullah, the heir-apparent, from Jellalabad.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Thursday was 107. The fresh cases of plague reported were 26, and 23 deaths from the same cause were brought to light.

No definite decision will be arrived at regarding the group of proposed railways on the Kohat-Bannu section of the frontier until detailed surveys are in the hands of Government.

MR. SCOTT, with the members of the Anglo-Chinese Boundary Commission, was at Mengma, on April 20th, within twenty miles of the Burma frontier, so he must have reached British territory some days ago.

THE booking of pilgrims from plague infected districts to certain stations of the Bengal North-Western Railway is suspended from May 10th to June 20th on account of the Syed Talar Fair at Bahraich.

IT has been decided to give a subsistence allowance under the Rules in articles 1356 to 1371 Army Regulations to families of non-commissioned men who have proceeded to South Africa and were made prisoners of war.

OWING to the continued absence of rain there has been a decrease in the estimated yield of the gingelly crop in Madras. Four months ago the official forecast spoke of a 58 per cent. crop; now a 54 per cent. crop is all that is expected.

MR. UPCOTT, Secretary to the Government for Railways, will take three months' leave from July, which may include a deputation to the International Railway Conference at Paris. Mr. Becher, Accountant-General, P. W. D., will act for him.

THE first batches of extra remounts from Australia are now beginning to arrive in Calcutta. About 1,400 in all are due by July; and they are indeed urgently needed considering the number of horses sent to South Africa from this country.

PROVISIONAL sanction has been accorded to the proposal that contracts for the supply of meat, rum, tea, &c., which at present require the sanction of the Government, may in future be sanctioned by the Commissary General of the Command concerned.

CAPTAIN HUDSON, 19th Bengal Lancers, officiates temporarily as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General in India, *vice* Captain Phillipps, who continues to act for Major Mullaly, R. E., in the Mobilisation Branch, while the latter is on service in South Africa.

SEVERAL Native Infantry Regiments in the Punjab Command have now received the ·303 rifle, much to the delight of the sepoys, who are eager to learn the difference between their new weapon and the Martini. Further issues will be made this month.

MEETINGS are now being organised in various parts of India in order that the members of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund may strengthen the hands of the Directors by passing a series of resolutions protesting against the action of the Secretary of State with regard to the Fund.

RETURNS are being prepared for the Government of India showing the issue of sovereigns month by month with a view to seeing how far gold is passing into general circulation. The statement for last month will be particularly interesting, as certain official salaries have been paid in sovereigns.

THE Government of Madras has sanctioned an estimate of Rs. 92,800 for constructing a lighthouse and subsidiary building at Sacramento shoal, but the provision of funds for the work must await the final decision on the question of continuing the lighthouse construction programme which is under consideration.

THE prospects of the *rabi* crops in Bengal, both food and non-food, including wheat, sugar-cane and oil-seed, are not as bad as the unfavourable character of the season might have led one to expect. The area sown is not much smaller than last year's and the average yield is estimated at 90 per cent. of a normal crop.

THE Cawnpore Woollen Mills Company, have generously sent one thousand grey blankets to the Deputy Commissioner of Betul, Central Provinces, as President of the District Charitable Relief Fund. This will be a most useful gift, as the climate of Betul is exceedingly trying to old and weakly people at the beginning of the rains.

THE earthquake of which a correspondents write, was felt in Lahore just after one o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. It was a sustained tremor, resembling the effect produced on a railway station platform by a passing train, and lasted about 15 seconds. It was, however, so slight that not many noticed the phenomenon.

COLONEL GRAVES, Assistant Adjutant-General, Lahore District, has been granted one year's leave to England on urgent private affairs. Captain H. Hudson, 19th Bengal Lancers, has been appointed to officiate as D. A. Q.-M.-G. at Army Headquarters, while Captain I. Philipps is acting in charge of the Mobilisation Section.

THE Government of Madras has approved of certain recommendations made by the Chief Engineer regarding the extension of the metalled road and bridle-path in the Annamalai Hills, a tract of country not long ago thrown open by Government for planting operations. The Superintending Engineer has been asked to submit the necessary estimates for the roads in question.

THE Madras Fine Arts Society is in a particularly flourishing condition just now, although two years ago it was a dead institution. It has closed the financial year 1899-1900 with a balance of Rs. 2,461 in hand, after meeting all the expenses of the last Exhibition, and the fact is due in no small degree to the good work done by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Edgar Thurston.

THE plague returns for the week ending April 28th show a marked decrease, the number of deaths being 2,498 as compared with 3,365 in the preceding week. The Bombay City returned 448 deaths against 53, Bombay Presidency 693 against 1,037, Karachi 284 against 398, Calcutta 343 against 393, Bengal 595 against 835, and Aden 86 against 107. There were two seizures and two deaths in the Allahabad District.

THE latest returns from the famine areas show a total of 5,600,000 persons on relief, or an increase of 123,000 during the week. The Provinces and States which return higher figures are: The Central Provinces, 90,000; Bombay and the local Native Sstates 39,000; Hyderabad State and the Berars, about 7,000 each. Rajputana, excluding Ajmere-Merwara, shows a decrease of 18,000, and the Central India States a decrease of 12,000.

REPORTS from Native States where the famine has declared itself most severely go to show that the relief measures are being loyally carried out by the Durbars, but the need for private charity is far more pronounced than in British Districts. This is more particularly the case in various parts of Rajputana and the Bombay States. Every effort, however, is being made to check the mortality, which is now much less than in the earlier months of the year.

THE Turkish Government have taken very prompt action to stop the importation of plague cases from Persia. They have closed the frontier from Rowandiz to Zorbada, a distance of 300 miles, all Persian travellers having to undergo quarantine at Penjoni or Khanikin on the actual border, while Shia pilgrims will be repulsed altogether. It is evidently hoped plague may thus be kept out of the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates.

UNDER the new Leave Rules for the Civil Services now being circulated for opinions, it is proposed that officers should be allowed to tack on privilege leave to furlough, on condition that not less than six months in all be taken. Thus with two months' privilege leave due, four months furlough could be taken, giving six months' absence from the country. If three months were due, an officer wishing to the absent a year would add on nine months' furlough.

IT is formally notified in this week's General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief that the issue of shooting passes is suspended until further notice in the case of all corps in which there has been an affray between soldiers and natives when the former have been out shooting during the past cold season, *i. e.*, since October last. The same order will apply to any future cases. In the meantime the Government of India will consider the position with a view to the issue of a revised body of rules.

ACCORDING to an Ajmere correspondent cholera has been claiming victims among the pupils of the Chief's College, and Lachman Singh, of the Kotah ruling family, who was under tuition there, was attacked and died a few days ago. This prince was a promising lad, a good cricketer, and much liked by his college fellows and teachers. The College has been closed for two months. There were also one or two deaths among the boarders of the Government College, and some deaths in the Merwara Regiment.

AN application was made on Monday afternoon, before the Vice Admiralty Court at Colombo, for a writ of summons against the Fleur de Lotus, described as a sailing ship, for a claim by the Shell Transport and Trading Company, Ld., of 1,000 dollars, Straits currency, equivalent to Rs. 1,490 Ceylon currency, for towage services rendered by the s.s. Chigwell to the Fleur Lotus from Singapore to Colombo. The application was allowed. Counsel stated that he believed the Fleur de Lotus was the Chinese Show Junk on its way to the Paris Exhibition.

REUTER'S telegram announcing that "the whole of the Bengal Infantry serving in Mauritius" had given a day's pay for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Colonial Forces in Natal refers to an act on the part of the 1st Bengal Infantry—the only Bengal regiment serving in the island. Some time ago the entire Native ranks, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, came to the Colonel with this offer, entirely a spontaneous one, of a day's pay, and it was decided to employ the money in the way mentioned. This generous impules is the more notable, as a regimental subscription for the same purpose had been already raised and the money sent some time previously.

ABBOTTABAD is to be the permanent head-quarter of the 42nd Gurkha Rifles, which have now said goods bye to Assam, and have become part and parcel of the Punjab Frontier Force. They have occupied the vacant lines at Abbottabad formerly used for one of the ordinary infantry battalions of the P. F. F., and their families can settle down comfortably in their new quarters knowing that they will not be disturbed. They have the 5th Gurkhas as neighbours, and they are not likely to pine for their old stations, Shillong, Kohima and Dibrugarh. The question now arises as to when the 43rd Gurkhas shall also be moved from Assam. At present they have two companies at Gilgit, and it is quite certain that these will never be sent all the way back to Shillong, where the head-quarters of the regiment are. The six companies might well be moved next cold weather to Abbottabad, and if new lines are required for them a site should be selected at once at Thandiana and material collected for the barracks. There is ample time between now and next November to make good progress with the lines if the necessary grant of money is forthcoming.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE SPION KOP DESPATCHES.

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The House of Commons have rejected by 215 against 116 votes a motion of Mr. Runciman, the Liberal Member for Oldham, to reduce the vote for the War Office in connection with the publication of the Spion Kop despatches.

During the debate Mr. Wyndham said it was in accordance with precedent and the Queen's Regulations to publish despatches and he was persuaded that both General Buller and Lord Roberts intended their despatches should be published.

It would be an insult to attempt an apology for so great a man as General Buller, but his troops would be glad to know his strategy had been praised by Lord Roberts.

Mr. Balfour said it was never suggested that General Buller should modify the substance of his despatch. The suggestion was only as to its form.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said that the Government had departed from an immemorial practice by publishing formal despatches reflecting upon the conduct of high officers.

In the House of Lords, Lord Lansdowne denied suggesting to Lord Roberts the substitution of a garbled document.

He considered Lord Roberts' rebuke to General Buller a very mild one indeed.

Lord Rosebery asked whether General Buller had tendered his resignation.

Lord Lansdowne said he had no knowledge thereof.

Lord Rosebery continued that the Government had impaired General Buller's authority and degraded his position because they were unable to face a few questions in the House of Commons.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE SPION KOP DEBATE.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The newspapers this morning declare that the debate in Parliament contained nothing to alter their opinion that the publication of the Spion Kop despatches was unjustified and that the explanations as to the meaning of Lord Lansdowne's alternative proposal are unconvincing.

FULLER DETAILS OF LORD ROBERTS' ADVANCE.

LONDON, MAY 6.

Lord Roberts wiring from Vet River on the 5th says, I marched here with Pole-Carew's division to-day, the head-quarters and Wavell's brigade are two miles to the rear and Maxwell's the same distance to the right.

The enemy are in considerable strength on the opposite bank. Our guns engaged theirs for three hours without being able to force a passage, but at dusk the Mounted Infantry, under Hutton, dashingly turned the enemy's right and crossed under a heavy fire. We are now bivouacking for the night three miles from the River.

Our casualties, I hope, are not numerous.

Hamilton yesterday succeeded in preventing a junction of the Boer forces by a well-executed movement of Household Cavalry, 12th Lancers and Kitchener's Horse.

The enemy fled leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

Macdonald's brigade dislodged the enemy on the right under cover of the Naval guns, the Black Watch distinguishing themselves being very skilfully led.

Hamilton is advancing to-day to a difficult drift over the Kleinoet river.

BRITISH ADVANCE FROM BRANDFORT.

LONDON, MAY 4.

Lord Roberts, in a despatch from Brandfort on the 4th, says that the Mounted Infantry proceeded to the Vet River and the rest of the force marches there to-morrow.

The railway has been repaired to here.

LONDON, MAY 5.

Lord Roberts, in a despatch dated Brandfort, 4th inst., says, General Hamilton has advanced as far as Welkot and engaged the enemy throughout the march.

Welkot is not mentioned on any of the maps.

[But judging from the foregoing telegram it is beyond the Vet in the direction of Kroonstad probably near Winberg-road station.]

LATER.

Lord Roberts wires that our forces arrived yesterday three miles from Vet River and found the enemy in considerable strength on the opposite bank.

Hutton with his Mounted Infantry turned the enemy's right and crossed the River in a dashing style.

Hamilton on Friday prevented the junction of two Boer forces and inflicted on them heavy loss.

THE VAAL RIVER CROSSED.

LONDON, MAY 4.

General Hunter reports that the passage of the Vaal River has been carried at Windsorton unopposed.

LONDON, MAY 5.

Lord Roberts' despatch of yesterday evening was the first official indication that General Hunter had started to relieve Mafeking.

LONDON, MAY 6.

Reuter's despatch from Warrenton states that Barton's brigade, with whom Hunter is in command of the Division, has crossed the Vaal River at Windsorton.

The Boers are trekking northwards and Barton is pursuing and shelling them vigorously.

BARTON HEAVILY ENGAGED.

General Barton, with the 6th brigade, was heavily engaged yesterday to the north of Ruidat and brilliantly carried the ridges there.

BRITISH REFUGEES AT LORENZO MARQUES.

Five hundred expelled Britishers of all classes, and mostly women and children, have arrived at Lorenzo Marques.

LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

LONDON, MAY 4.

Among the casualties at Hout Nek on the 30th ultimo were Privates Williams, Case and Macdonald of the Lumsden's Horse, missing.

MacNamara was wounded and not missing.

MAY 5.

A corrected list of casualties gives the names of Privates Dandery, Case and Franks, of Lumsden's Horse, as killed.

THE JOHANNESBURG EXPLOSION.

In connection with the Johannesburg explosion Mr. Begbie has been bailed for £500. The charge against him has been reduced to one of attempted murder.

THE WEPENER SEIGE.

A DESPERATE AFFAIR.

PLUCKY ADVENTURE OF THE GORDONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 6.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* wires, under date 5th May :—

General Brabant has been ordered to join General Rundle. There is no news of their movements.

Reuter, telegraphing from Warrenton, says :—The 6-inch wire gun, firing 100-lb. shells at a distance of seven miles, works with wonderful accuracy. The 37th Howitzer and the 4th and 66th Field Batteries, supported by two Companies of Munsters, have been shelling the Boers steadily, driving them from their shelter and disabling one gun.

Maseru telegrams show that the recent Wepener struggle was desperate. Early in the seige Captain Driscoll and fifty scouts were surrounded by 300 Boers. He managed to hold the enemy at bay from morn until dusk and escaped under cover of night. The Cape Mounted Rifles sustained seventy casualties during one attack on the south-west corner on the first day of the seige. Another day the western redoubt was smashed to pieces. Sniping continued day and night, and the defenders never left the trenches. It was impossible to move in the daytime without evoking a shower of bullets. In spite of this the handful of troops swam the river and opened the sluice, flooding one of the Boer trenches and ousting a dangerous band of sharpshooters.

The "Daily Mail's" Mafeking correspondent says all was well last Sunday. This news is confirmed by Boer reports. The enemy are in despair of taking the town except by starvation, and are fully prepared to find the next relief attempt successful.

The "Daily Mail's" Lorenzo Marques correspondent says, 1,000 Boers were withdrawn from Natal to Pietersburg during the past fortnight.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Capetown correspondent says, the Boers at Ladybrand are laying down their arms.

Fifty Gordons, on Monday, under Captain Towse, were surrounded by Boers and summoned to surrender, but they fixed their bayonets and charged and routed the enemy with the result that fifty Boers were killed.

A strong contingent of scouts and Yeomanry have left Capetown for the north.

The "Standard" states that the last commando to leave Brandfort was the Irish-American Brigade of renegades.

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GERMANY AND THE FAMINE.

MESSAGE FROM THE EMPEROR.

HALF A MILLION MARKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 4.

The following telegraphic correspondence has passed between his Imperial Majesty the German Emperor and his Excellency the Viceroy.

"William I. R. (German Emperor) to the Viceroy, 3rd May, 1900 :—Full of deepest sympathy for the terrible distress in India, Berlin has, with my approval, realized a sum of over half a million marks. I have ordered it to be forwarded to Calcutta to be placed at your Excellency's disposal. May India feel in this action on the part of the capital of the German Empire the deep sense of sympathetic love for India which emanates from the fact that "Blood is richer than water."

"To his Imperial Majesty the German Emperor, Berlin, 4th May :—I have had the honour to receive your Imperial Majesty's most gracious telegram, the terms of which will create a thrill of gratitude throughout India for the warm-hearted and sympathetic attitude of your Capital of Berlin, acting upon the opportune and noble initiative of your Imperial Majesty. It is indeed an illustration of the binding force of kinship as testified by your Imperial Majesty that the German people should turn a kindly thought to the work that is being done by the British Government in this country in relief of the terrible suffering with which the poor Indian people are afflicted. On their behalf I venture to acknowledge the generous action of your Imperial Majesty and the most munificent contribution from your people."

LONDON, MAY 5.

The newspapers welcome Emperor William's telegram to the Viceroy of India as a fresh and remarkable proof of the Kaiser's good-will towards Great Britain and the British rule.

TURKISH AID FOR THE INDIAN FAMINE.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Sultan of Turkey has ordered a committee to be formed to collect subscription to send cereals to India for the famine-stricken.

The Sultan himself has subscribed largely.

THE KOW SHING CASE.

LONDON, MAY 5.

In the House of Commons, Mr. St. John Brodrick, the Under-Secretary of Foreign Office, in reply to a question, said that the Kow Shing case will be submitted to the arbitration of an eminent foreign jurist.

THE REFORMERS IN CHINA.

Mr. Brodrick, in reply to another question, said that he had no reason to suppose that the Chinese Government contemplates the execution of the reformers which were mentioned in the *China Herald* of the 7th March last.

THE FESTIVITIES IN BERLIN.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AT BERLIN.

The Emperor of Austria will be present in Berlin during the festivities which will be held there in honor of the coming of age of the Crown Prince.

H. R. H. the Duke of York will represent Great Britain.

LATER.

At a banquet, given yesterday evening, the Kaiser, in proposing the health of the Emperor Francis, said that his visit to Berlin shows the world how firm and sure the alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy still is.

GENERAL OTIS RELIEVED.

General Otis has been relieved of the command of the United States forces in the Philippines.

General MacArthur has been appointed to succeed him.

REFERRING to the recent melancholy death of Mr. Martin Crawford, of the G. I. P. Railway, caused by an overdose of opium, self-administered, to relieve insomnia, a contemporary remarks :—Martin Crawford was the youngest son of Mrs. Crawford, the famous Paris correspondent of "Truth" and the "Daily News," and after leaving Dulwich he served for a time with the 7th Hussars at Secunderabad. Getting sick of soldering, he accepted a billet in the Singareni Coal Mines, but gave it up to join the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. He inherited his mother's literary talent, and the columns of more than one Bombay paper were brightened by his facile pen. He was an amateur actor of more than average merit, and a thoroughly good fellow all round.

THE AMIR OF KABUL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 4.

The latest news from Afghanistan shows that the Amir is still in Kabul. His Highness is well and everything is quiet.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. Morris receives a step in the Bombay Ordnance Department.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers—Lieutenant Hubbard becomes Captain vice Brooks deceased.

PLAGUE ON BOARD THE S. S. CLYDE.

Plague cases are reported to have occurred on the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Clyde amongst the passengers taken on board at Aden, who were, therefore, presumably natives.

THE SARAGARHI MEMORIAL.

An additional grant of Rs. 22,000 has been sanctioned by the Government of India to enable the Saragarhi Memorial at Amritsar to be completed this year.

THE UNCOVENANTED FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(FROM THE CHAIRMAN, BENGAL FUND.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 5.

The following message has been received from Sir Seymour King :—A London meeting of subscribers is called on the fifteenth instant to elect a committee to protect members' rights and work with the Indian Directors, and also take active Parliamentary action.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Itinda left here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, MAY 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda left here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 4.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer India arrived here this morning.

MARSEILLES, MAY 4.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer China, which left Bombay on the 21st April, arrived here yesterday.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru left Tuticorin for Singapore on the 3rd instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Erzheroz Franz Ferdinand, from Bombay, 18th April, arrived at Fiume on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

The same Company's steamer Maria Valerie, from Japan, sailed from Singapore for Bombay on the afternoon of the 5th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.	
Good Bhownuggar	4 24-32
The Manchester Market has beenquiet.	
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	111
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	64
Bar Silver	27 5-8

THE LATE HON. MR. MORIARTY.

WITH painful regret the many friends in this country of the Hon. Mr. A. S. Moriarty, Barrister-at-Law, acting Legal Remembrancer to the Government of Bombay, have heard of his death at Brighton, the news of which was brought by the last mail. He was a very general favourite in Poona and Mahableshwar societies, where more of his time was spent with the Government than in Bombay itself. He was acknowledged to be a clever legal draftsman, in which capacity his assistance to the Government during the last four years had proved very valuable. Mr. Moriarty possessed literary ability, and his facile pen turned out clear and lucid drafts relating to recent legislation in the local Legislative Council. He had much hard work to do, in conjunction with the Oriental Translator to Government, in the preparation of the cases against the seditious native papers ; and the strain put upon him was so great that Government found it necessary on two occasions to lend him the temporary assistance of Mr. R. M. Patel, Second Judge of the Small Causes Court. Mr. Moriarty joined the service in October, 1880 ; and arriving in the country in December following, was placed for routine studies under the Collector of Ahmednagar, whence he was transferred to Poona, and was two years later appointed Assistant Collector and Magistrate there. In November, 1887, at Ahmednagar; in June, 1888, at Satara; and in August, 1890, at Sholapur-Bijapur he successively officiated as Sessions Judge. In June, 1892, Mr. Moriarty was again appointed to officiate as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar. In the three succeeding years he officiated as Judge and Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, Rutnagherry, Khandesh, and Surat. In July, 1896, Mr. Moriarty was selected to perform the laborious work of Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, in the discharge of which he afforded satisfaction, and in July of the following year was appointed an additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. He left Bombay about a year ago for the benefit of his health ; and was up to the time of his death acting Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

OUR correspondent, writing from Rajkote, 3rd inst., says :—Almost all the States of Gujarat, Kathiawar, &c., have been sending valuable poshaks and presents to the infant heir-apparent of Palitana. The leaders of the Jain community of Ahmedabad, &c., who are enjoying a series of blessings in respect of their sacred shrines on the Shetrunja hill and their constant visits and stays thereat have manifested their loyalty and gratefulness by sending addresses and poshaks suitable to this auspicious occasion.—It is expected that Gohelwar, one of the four political divisions of Kathiawar, will soon cease to continue as such owing to the remarkable lack of work and that Captain Pottinger, at present in charge of the district, will be appointed Personal Assistant to the Political Agent.—The Political Agent has notified that as old coins, copper plates and other objects of interest may be discovered during the progress of the present works of famine relief, the states, talukas and officers of the Agency will take measures to secure these relics of past civilization, which may be discovered in their respective jurisdictions, and send them to the Curator of the Watson Museum, Rajkote, for examination, reporting the discovery to the Political Agent. He has further notified that if so desired they will be returned.—Rao Bahadur Pragji Laxmidhar, who had served the Baroda State for twenty years and was recently Police Superintendent of the Bhownugger State, died last week at the age of 47. The Government of Bombay had conferred the title of Rao Bahadur on him in appreciation of the energy and activity he displayed some four or five years ago in arresting certain outlaws of the Junagurh State, who were raiding H. H. the Gaekwar's territory of Amreli in Kathiawar. His death is a great loss to the province and to his caste, especially to the poor members of which his family has been abundantly supplying corn during the famine.—H. H. the Maharaj Saheb of Bhownugger has left for Hathab for the hot days of summer.—Mr. Kincaid, Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, is at present holding criminal sessions at Porebunder, which parties, pleaders and witnesses have to visit with great reluctance as plague prevails there.—Mr. Jhaweridas, a late Chief Constable of the Agency, who is placed on his trial for stabbing Azam Hippa Wala, talukdar of Sanala, and inflicting a series of wounds on him, has engaged our eminent barrister-at-law, Mr. H. A. Wadya for his defence.—Another important case under trial at the current sessions is that of the Chief Constable of Pallyad, who stands charged with torturing a person to death while extorting confession in a case of dacoity.—H. H. the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra, who had been ill for some time is now reported to be much better.—The death of Mr. Manibhai, Nagar Sheth of Ahmedabad, is much deplored in this part of the country, where his family has always been held in high esteem.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

KENNEL CLUB FIELD TRIALS.

THE FOOTBALL LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP.

OPENING OF THE CRICKET SEASON.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

THE annual field trials of the Kennel Club took place on Wednesday when the meet was at Croft House, Trimley, some seven miles from Ipswich, on the Felixstowe Road. The whole of the running was on the fine estate of Captain Pretyman, M.P., and during the afternoon this good sportsman—who for years has invited the club to hold the trials on his estate—and Lady Beatrice Pretyman visited the ground and saw the conclusion of the Derby. Game was never more abundant, even on ground considered among the best in East Anglia, and the covert was far denser than in other parts of the country recently visited, the consequence being that game were easy to get at, and were not wild on the wing. On all hands, indeed, it was agreed that conditions were most favourable, the weather being perfect. A start was made with the Derby, and after the first round Mr. H. J. Warwick's (Petersfield) Compton Sam, a lemon and white setter possessed of nice speed, a capital perception of scent, and in addition well under command, was admitted to be the most likely winner. In this surmise the judges of form present proved to be correct, for he was eventually given the first award, Mr. F. C. Lowe's (Sittingbourne) Cherry Picker, quite a small English setter but a merry worker, being second, Mr. D. R. Scratton's (Newton Abbot) Persis third, and Mr. R. G. Mawson's (Ludlow) Cycle of Bromfield fourth. Certificates of merit were awarded Mr. E. C. Norrish's (Devonshire), Sandford Lustrine and Mr. A. E. Butters (Pitlochry) Romp Faskally, the latter not being in the form she was last week when winning an important stake at Bedford.

With game quite as plentiful on the Kirton side of the estate as at Bucklesham—where most of the opening day was spent,—the tests to which the dogs engaged were put on the second day were most legitimate. The entries in the all-aged event having been weeded out overnight, the second round was very quickly got through, one of the most interesting trials being that of the Derbyshire dog, Mr. W. Arkwright's Special Scotch, against Mr. A. E. Buttlers's Syke of Bromfield. Both found game fairly readily, but Mr. Arkwright's dog was the steadier on point. In the next-trial another of Mr. A. E. Butler's team, Faskally Brag, gave a finished performance against Mr. Arkwright's Shamrock, his attitude when on point being quite statuesque, and nothing better was seen at the meeting. A stauncher pointer or a more certain game-finder it would be difficult to discover, and no wonder was expressed when, after a lengthy further trial, in which the Irish setter Honeysuckle and Mr. Arkwright's Saxpence took a leading part, the first prize of £50 was awarded the Scotch dog—owned, by the way, by the proprietor of the Faskally (Pitlochry) shootings, who is at present with a body of explorers in Abyssinia. Syke of Bromfield, from the same kennel, was second, Mr. G. H. Cheetham's Honeysuckle third, and Mr. W. Arkwright's Saxpence a good fourth. In the Brace Stake, Mr. B. J. Warwick's English setters Compton Dinah and Compton Beauty beat Mr. A. E. Butler's Faskally Brag and Faskally Bell, Mr. F. Lowe's Maud of Kippen and Cherry Picker, as at Bedford last week, being most unfortunate.

Aston Villa emerged successfully on Monday from the last of their matches in the League, and by this means they have further improved the chances of their ultimate success in the championship. For in the present condition of affairs their opponents, Sheffield United, have not only to win two more matches, but also, to deprive Aston Villa of the championship, they will have substantially to improve their goal average. Aston Villa are to be warmly congratulated on their success against such a powerful home-playing side as Wolverhampton Wanderers, particularly at the end of a hard season. By their defeat on Thursday Preston North End are left little chance of the avoidance of their relegation to the Second Divison next season. Two matches were played on Tuesday in the First Divison of the League competition. Sheffield United defeated the Wolverhampton Wanderers by two goals to one, and Sunderland vanquished Notts Forest by three goals to one. Sheffield United have now only one more match to play to complete their list of League fixtures for the season.

The Blue Riband of Southern League Football is in a very interesting position as a consequence of Saturday's match at Southampton, and the defeat of the Spurs at Bristol. Portsmouth are probably at the present time the strongest combination in the South, and against Southampton on Saturday proved themselves to be considerably the better team. Reilly, that red-headed giant among goal-keepers, appeared to have had some hot work against the Southampton forward line, and a stinging shot from Turner was dealt with in his usual brilliant style. Altogether Portsmouth are to be highly congratulated on their position, they having only joined the League this season for the first time.

Swinton realised the anticipations of Lancastrians on Saturday when they defeated LeedsParish Church in the semifinal tie of the Northern Union Challenge Cup. The game was played on the splendid ground of the Huddersfield club, and the fine terrace afforded some 12,000 spectators a grand view of an interesting game. It was not until the third quarter of the match—it was divided into quarters owing to the high wind—that Swinton were able to score, and Messer was the first to put points to the Lancashire club's credit after a clever dodgy run. But it was the second try of Swinton's, that gained by Lewis, which really roused every spectator to the height of excitement, and a finer run has not been seen for many a day. The Booth Hall Plater had to dodge several opponents ere he reached the full back, and he successfully got past Corcoran, and then speed told its tale. Lewis dashed along in grand style, and reached the line a few yards ahead of his nearest pursuers. It was a superb effort, and was deservedly rewarded.

The destination of the cup is now an open question. After Swinton had astonished the football world by the clever manner in which they settled the pretensions of last season's champions in the third round, the "blues" were made hot favourites for the Cup final. It must not be forgotten, however, that Salford are just now on the top of their form, and as they have at last surmounted the difficulties of entering the final the "reds" are brimful of confidence as to the result. A victory over their old rivals would compensate the Salfordians for the many defeats they have undergone in that quarter during the past few years. Of course Swinton are equally confident, and everything points to a rousing finish to this season's competition.

Appearances favour the idea that we shall have an uneventful but none the less a soundly good cricket season in this the last year of the century. The absence of the Australians will remove the sensational features of last year, and we shall be able to devote our attention with all the more concentration to the contest among the counties, which after all is the best kind of cricket. It has occurred to some people that the championship contest among the first-class counties has of late years become a trifle unwieldy. Not many years ago the number of first-class counties was confined to eight ; now the number has been increased to fifteen, excluding the still only half-recognized County of London. To conduct the championship on a fair and accurate basis all these counties should be required to play out-and-home matches with each other, but this desirable position has never yet been achieved. If the M.C.C. would fix the number of first-class counties at a dozen and insist on two meetings between each, the competition could be brought within workable limits ; and it would not be a bad idea to introduce the principle of the Football League, that the last two counties on the first-class list should automatically go down to the second-class competition and the two first on the second-class list be automatically promoted. This would induce an interest in both ends of the first-class competition, and would add materially to the keenness of the struggle in the second division. It would inflict no hardship on any county, for there are at present several first-class counties which play very second-class cricket ; and if the class of play all round presented an improvement or a deterioration it would be easy to increase or decrease the number of first-class counties.

A visit of the Australians enables us to take stock of the game, and see what improvement or the reverse we have made, and for the next two seasons we shall be able to devote ourselves to the serious work of improvement. So far as actual results are concerned, we found the balance on the wrong side last year, but that fact provides no substantial basis for pessimism. While having no wish to belittle the fame of our visitors of last year, we cannot avoid a suspicion that it was the kind of game the Australians played rather than their overwhelming superiority to our players which enabled them to take away the honours in the test matches. They were adepts in playing a kind of game that is not popular in England, and we trust never will be. It cannot be said that they did not play cricket, for they undoubtedly did, and played it very well ; but to reverse a trite saying, while it was cricket it was not magnificent. They played with a slow patience that rendered it almost impossible for the best English team to beat them in three days. Had the games been played to a finish, there seems every probability that those ashes we have heard so much about would now be reposing in the mother country. But with a fixture list like that of last year it would have been difficult to devote an indefinite period to the five test matches, and thus England started each of the matches with the odds largely in favour of a defeat or a draw. We shall have two visiting teams with us this year, but they are neither of them of the same class as the Australians, but a hearty welcome is certain to be extended to the West Indians, another of our colonies which is entering into competition with us, and in knitting closer the bonds of friendship between the colonies and the mother country is assisting in the federation of the Empire. The West Indians play most of the leading counties, and the M.C.C., but it has not yet been officially decided that the fixtures, shall be considered first class. The other visitors, the Haverford Collegians from the United States, will principally meet elevens from the public schools, but there should be no lack of interest in their fixtures.

The Universities are starting early, and Cambridge will almost have finished its first match before the meeting of the M.C.C. The usual fixture lists have been arranged. Mr. J. L. Taylor will captain the Light Blues, and Mr. R. E. Foster the Dark Blues. The latter lose several old Blues of the first class, but they have the advantage in the Freshmen. Both 'Varsities, however, appear likely to be weak in bowling.

Coming to the counties, Surrey, the champions of last season, will be without their captain of last year, Mr. K. J. Key, who is retiring from the game after an honourable and distinguished career. The Surrey executive have acted wisely in conferring the captaincy on Mr. D. L. A. Jephson, who is not only a capable cricketer, but has many of the characteristics of a good captain, and is popular with the team. With the exception of Mr. Key, all last year's men are available, and most of them, having had practice, have been declared fit. There is still much uncertainty as to the form of Richardson, whose too solid flesh has not melted to the extent that was desirable, but high hopes are placed on what E. M. Dawson, the young Harrovian, may do. He is up at Cambridge, and will, of course, give his first thoughts to his University, but it is definitely stated that he will take part in some of the Surrey-matches. Middlesex will be very much as last year. Mr. McGregor will once more be captain, and with Trott, Hearne, and Roche in form the team will always be a strong one. It is satisfactory, as Middlesex has now taken a leading position in the championship competition, to see the revival of the matches with Essex, and it is to be hoped that the list may be still further extended till all the first-class counties are met. Yorkshire will sustain the most serious loss among the counties by the absence of Mr. F. S. Jackson, one of the best all round cricketers of the day, who has gone to the front, and the loss of Mr. F. Mitchell and Mr. F. Milligan will also be severely felt. It is stated, however, that Mr. Ernest Smith will be able to play more regularly, and several University men are available, while all the professionals are declared to be fit and well, and there is talk of some promising youngsters. For Lancashire Mr. Maclaren is expected to play more often than in the past, inasmuch as he has accepted an office in connection with the club, but we learn that in spite of the statements that have been made with respect to the recovery of Briggs, there is considerable doubt whether that player will be of much use this season. Spooner, it is feared, will be kept out of the field by business engagements. Essex will sustain a serious loss by the two Turners, both capable cricketers, having gone to the front, but it is good news to hear that there is a probability that Mr. Kortright will be seen in the field once more this season. Kent, Hampshire, and Somerset are severe sufferers by the war, and for the former county Walter Wright has closed his career.

The M. C. C. have decided not to interfere with the l. b. w. rule this season, but at the annual meeting on the 2nd prox., the recommendations of the committee to increase the over to six balls, to increase the deficit for a follow-on to 150 runs, and to enable a club to declare its innings at lunch on the second day, will be considered, and will probably come into force at once. The effect of these alterations should be to considerably economise time.

It is quite an unusual occurrence for first-class cricket to commence so early as Easter Monday, but on Monday Surrey started their long and arduous campaign with a match against London County and some interesting play was witnessed. Unfortunately for the complete satisfaction of holiday makers the weather was scarcely ideal, since the game was frequently interrupted by blustering showers of rain. Surrey placed their full team in the field, and, securing first innings, scored 131 for three wickets before play ceased for the day. The London County Club was also strongly represented, but none of their bowlers met with success save Albert Trott, who captured all the wickets that fell on Monday. Abel began the season in exceptionally good style by scoring 54 not out, a good augury for the success of his batting in more important engagements later on.

The cricket season has scarcely opened before an individual score of over one hundred has to be recorded. At the Oval on Tuesday, in the brief time during which play was possible between Surrey and the London County Club, Hayward increased his overnight total of 35 to 116 and was still not out when stumps were drawn for the day. Hayward displayed excellent form and hit with considerable freedom. Abel who played so well on Monday, was soon dismissed yesterday for 65—a capital innings without a chance. At the close of play Surrey had lost eight wickets for 255. Trott again bowled with great skill, and it may be noted that Dr. W. G. Grace was also responsible for two of the wickets that fell. On Wednesday Surrey won the match easily by an innings and 34 runs. Hayward increased his score to 120, and the Surrey innings closed for 294. For the London Club, C. B. Fry batted finely, scoring 58 and 51 in each innings.

There was so much rain at Nottingham during Monday night that the resumption of the Colts match, at Trent Bridge, on Tuesday, was delayed for three-quarters of an hour beyond the time arranged. On the opening day the Colts were all dismissed for 78, and the Eleven scored 32 for the loss of one wicket. On Tuesday morning W. Gunn and A. O. Jones played steadily, the former batting for nearly an hour before he was well caught in the long field for 17. Jones was at the wickets nearly an hour and a half for his 28. Mason, who had been left not out overnight, with Dench, was too unwell to go on with his innings, and Shrewsbury did not turn out. The innings of the Eleven closed for 116, after lasting over three hours. Going in a second time, the Colts were got rid of in two hours and forty minutes for 76—J Gunn and Wass again bowling with tremendous effect—before stumps were pulled up and the match left drawn.

Yachting on the Thames and East Coast opened on Saturday with a match for the 18ft. restricted class at Burnham under the auspices of the London Sailing Club. Despite the early start seven boats put in an appearance, a couple being new craft. It is expected that in the course of a week or two the entries will exceed a dozen for each match, and it has been decided to divide the boats into two sections, the first class to include the fastest in the fleet, and the second the slow coaches. In this way good racing will always be secured, and with forty-one matches arranged there should be some capital sport during the season. Five new boats have been built for the class during the winter, while all last year's cracks, with the exception of Inyoni, whose owner is abroad, will be raced again. Saturday's match resulted in an easy victory for the Opal, which is owned by Mr. George Terrell, the commodore of the club.

THE ORSANG IRRIGATION WORKS.

THE GAEKWAR ON FAMINE ADMINISTRATION.

THE ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Orsang Irrigation Works was performed on May 3, by H. H. the Maharaja Saheb in the presence of the leading Sardars, Darakdars and principal officials at Jojwa in the Sankheda Taluka. His Highness and the party left Baroda this morning by a special train which left Vishwamitri Station at 6-15 a.m., and after a short halt at Dabhoi where his Highness was presented with the customary Chabdi and *pansupari* by the Vahivatdar, reached Jojwa at 8-15 a.m. Half a mile from the Railway Station was pitched an exquisite darbar shamiana near the projected works. R. B. Khaserao Jadhav, the Subha of Baroda had already proceeded yesterday to personally supervise the arrangements which were perfect to a degree. Among those present were Captain Carnegy, the Assistant Agent, Dewan Bahadur S. Shrinivasraghav Iyangar, Dewan of Baroda, R. B. Ganpatrao Gaekwad, Senapati R. B. Anandrao Gaekwad, R. B. V. M. Pandit, Nayab Diwan, R. B. R. V. Dhamnasker, Sar Subha, K. B. Kershapji Rustmji, Chief Justice, R. B. R. V. Sharangpani, Judge of the Warista Court, R. B. Dayabhai Harjiwandas, Accountant General, Mr. Graham R. Lynn, Chief Engineer, as also the Nagarshet Haribhakti, Sardars Nabab Saheb, Mairal, Shastri and others. After His Highnes had taken his seat in the Darbar, Mr. Lynn rose and read the following account of the project and requested His Highness to lay the first stone of this large work :—"Your Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—We have come here this morning to witness the inauguration of this irrigation scheme, which is now to be commenced. Before asking Your Highness to lay the foundation stone of this work I think, it will be interesting to you and the public, if I give a short account of what is proposed to be done and what the prospective advantages of this scheme are likely to be. This river Orsang which is to be dammed, to utilize its waters, rises in the Dhar State and flows down throught the State of Chhota-Udeypur to our Boundry near Bodeli, 7 miles above here, draining an area of over 800 square miles, and it is this flow after the flood waters pass in the monsoon that is to be utilized by this dam and Head Works and carried by the 30 miles of channels which will be made to irrigate the lands in the Sankeda Taluka. We are particularly fortunate in having this out-crop of rock that at this site, as it enables the dam to be built in a comparitively easy way and establishes the scheme as a financial success. The site I believe was brought to the Suba Saheb's notice by the District Ex-Engineer, some years ago and Mr. Khaserao so impressed His Highness with its advantages, that he orderd its thorough investigation, and it was found in every way suitable to our needs. The masonry dam which will be commenced today, will be a structure about 2,500 feet long, 12 feet wide at the base and 10 feet at the top and be raised to a level of 6 feet above the river bed in the centre and 10 feet at the flanks and is estimated to cost Rs. 2½ lacs. It will be made of sufficient width and strength that the surplus water, after the rains have stopped, may eventually be impounded and the level of the impounding area raised either by means by weir boards or automatic sluices. From observations that have been made there seems to be very little doubt that in ordinary years of rain-fall we shall have a good flow of water 140 feet per second up to the end of January and by the addition of some arrangement for impounding the flood water here and at the Motipura Nulla the quantity we shall have at our disposal will be available longer. This quantity of water after allowing for loss by evaporation will be sufficient for irrigating 20,000 Bighas. The main channel will be about 13 miles and there will be one branch channel about 5 miles and another 12 miles long. Approximately the total cost of the scheme will be 10 lacs. The main channel will irrigate land in—Bhulwan, Herekna, Lotia, Akhtiarpur, Gamri, Bahadarpur, Charmatuva, Bhaupura, Kalitalarui, Motipura, Simalia, and Mota-Virpura, the tail water eventually going into the Dhadar River near the last-named village. The 5 mile branch will irrigate lands in—Vithalpura, Balapur, Simalia, Akoti, Suwarja, Punsoli and Dengiward. The tail water going again to the Dhadar, near that village. The other branch will irrigate lands in the villages of Vithalpura, Chhapra, Motipura, Wadwana, Samsherpura, Khariakuwa, Boriad Kukad, Lameli, Dabhoi, Therwasa and Habipura the tail water going to the Rah near the last mentioned village. When such favourable prospects for this project were explained to your Highness you decided that the scheme was worth carrying out and I am glad to say you have since been assured of this by a very favourable report Mr. Whiting, the irrigation expert, has made on the whole scheme. I now ask your Highness to kindly lay the first stone of this large work at the same time expressing the hope that, it will be speedily and satisfactorily completed after what I am convinced will be such an auspicious commencement."

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb then rose amidst the cheers of the assembly and delivered the following speech which occupied the Darbar for over twenty minutes :—Gentlemen, My first duty before opening this work to-day is a very pleasant one. It is to thank the Officers to whose exertions and intelligence the institution of this work is mainly due. And first I have to thank Mr. Khaserao for his suggestion of the idea. The acuteness and intelligence which made him perceive the possibilities of the site deserve every praise. (Cheers). I have also to thank the Engineers for the zeal and energy with which they have arranged the working details of the scheme. Their professional ability has given a working shape to an excellent and highly practicable idea. Their example is worthy of imitation ; both the mental activity and shrewdness that suggested and the professional talent and energy which worked out the scheme. I trust that its execution will be as sound and thorough as its development and that I may again have occasion to thank them for completing ably what they have ably initiated. (Cheers.) The relief work I am openning to-day is of some magnitude. Beneficial results beyond mere temporary relief are expected from it. Such an undertaking is eminently suited to the needs and warnings of the terrible visitation under which the country is suffering. This famine is one which falls with a lamentably heavy insistence on man, cattle, and field. It has dried up the land like some terrific and all—pervading curse. It has destroyed not only the objects of agriculture, but its living instruments. It threatens to impoverish the future while it is devastating the present. Not only so, but it is in the nature of a divine warning. For, it points with terrible emphasis to the disastrous economic condition of the people on which all progress and Government ultimately rest. It warns both Government and people that this great problem must be speedily grappled with. If from indolence or ignorance they neglect it, it will be on peril of stagnation, deterioration and decay. When face to face with a calamity of this sort the first pressing need a Government feels is to relieve the stricken population in whose welfare it feels its own involved. Taking this task by itself and excluding for a moment wider considerations, we have to notice that there are different methods of meeting the problem. The danger is that in the first pressing impulse to do something administrations may be led to adopt a sketchy and undigested programme such—a programme as fits more or less adequately the immediate want but has no eye to the future. This they are especially likely to do if they are unprepared for a great calamity. Two things only can help us to avoid mistakes of this sort ; experience well used, or an intelligent and scientific spirit of administration. To us, experience of famine,—that bitter teacher,—has been wanting at least on any large scale. For never before within the memory of more than a generation has the scourge fallen so heavily on this fertile Province. And this is a deficiency on which we may congratulate ourselves. But an administration so situated, should be all the more careful to study the experience of less favoured regions. It should forecast wisely, though not dogmatically, the probable extent of the evil. It should suit its programme there—to, though always ready to modify or develop as circumstances demand. It should weigh carefully the different methods of relief open to it, and use all skilfully and prudently, and should encourage those chiefly which are most pregnant of future benefit. They Officers of the administration should avoid on he one hand the cast iron routine, the tendency to which is growing to a disheartening extent. On the other hand, the other extreme of scratch work should be equally avoided. They should ascertain and master the general lines of policy to be followed. They should guide themselves along them with an eye on their testing by practical facts, and they should always be ready to offer fruitful and well considered suggestions. Mistakes in details, unsuccessful tentatives will probably be inevitable, at first. But a firm grasp of principles joined to a keen eye and an open mind, will surely remove all defects. These qualities aided by fuller experience, will ensure, we may fairly hope, as harmonious and perfect a system as is humanly possible.

RELIEF MEASURES MAY,

roughly speaking, be divided into three classes, according to their final results. The first consists of such measures as give relief merely and go no farther. It is necessary to avail oneself of these to a limited extent, especially where they take the shape of poor houses, doles, or advances &c. Such measures are needed to save the lives of those who can do no work, whether from excessive suffering and emaciation, or from social position. The latter is the case of Purdah women and others whose position or habits forbid them to seek relief even when perishing from hunger. For, even if we disregard ordinary humane feelings altogether, the lives of the citizens, especially of the workers, are valuable assets of a community. But I need hardly say that were there is no imperative need for, or no special advantage to be gained by this sort of relief, measures more obviously productive should be preferred. Measures of the second class are those which are productive in an indirect way, such as opening new means of communication. The most important of these are, of course, Railways. Much doubt has been expressed whether the advantage of a net of railways, more especially from the point of view of famine is an unmixed blessing. It is certain that they carry out, the surplus produce which formerly there was a reasonable chance of storing in the country itself. It may be argued on the other side, that railways facilitate import as well as export. Weighing the question carefully, it may be fair to conclude that the area of famines when they occur is extended by the existence of railways, though very possibly their effects may be mitigated. But the advantages of a railway system to trade and commerce, especially if its construction is unfettered by artificial restrictions, are incalculable. They may, therefore, fairly be regarded as a means of famine relief, advantageous to the future prosperity of the country. Naturally, however, their full use cannot be realised until the country wakes from its lethargy and throws some energy into the creation of new industries. Measures of the third class are those which are directly productive, and, therefore, not only a relief of present, but a prevention of future famines. Means of communication help to circulate production but cease for the time to be advantageous, when there is no production to circulate. Irrigation works, on the other hand, sinking wells, making dams, cutting irrigation canals, directly increase production, and guard, so far as they go against famine. These, therefore, are the most suitable of all for famine relief work of this class. Giving Taccavi for well sinking is one of the most satisfactory, because, it unites Government assistance with self-help in the cultivator. But there are others which are more momentous because larger in conception and more widespread in their effects. To this class the work which I am opening to-day belongs. There is also the work of making a great reservoir at Kadarpur in the Kadi division and other large works of a similar kind are in contemplation. In parts where irrigation of this kind is not possible, but where it is practicable to sink wells, it is intended that the latter method should be adopted, and for this purpose 2 lakhs annually have been set apart by the State, of which I hope the people will take advantage.

THE STATE HAS GRUDGED NO MEANS OF RELIEF

to the afflicted population, but has used all, I hope and believe, in their right places. It has liberally provided poor houses in all affected districts. It has made ungrudging advances to those who are temporarily distressed but are precluded by their social position or other valid causes from going on relief works. It has attempted in various ways to restrict the mortality of the cattle. It has opened such works as road making and repairs, tanks &c., to meet immediate needs. It has been constructing the earthwork of new railways, which forming a small portion of the total cost of constructing railways, is all that remains in the country. It has freely given Taccavi to cultivators for well-sinking and other purposes. To-day it is opening a work which will be of permanent agricultural benefit to the whole districts. In its methods it has been actuated by an earnest desire to use the best. It has been actuated by a spirit of the most humane and open-minded consideration for the people, united with principles of good administration. And if any errors of detail have been committed, they have been, or are being, corrected. Relief measures on a large scale impress the imagination and excite deservedly the encomiums of the people for their noble humanity. But those in authority should not be blinded by these praises. They should remember that these encomiums will be short-lived unless measures that go deeper, (measures of lasting benefit and comprehensive wisdom) are undertaken. So much for the means of meeting the immediate calamity. But we shall be surely blind and imbecile if we stop here and neglect the broader lessons which this terrible experience of famine ought to impel us to approach. For relief measures merely palliate the evil, but not for a moment strike at its root. And if it is allowed to grow, eventually, the resources even of the richest government will be baffled by it. How is it that the people of this country have fallen into such a condition that stamina seems altogether wanting to them? The failure of rain for a single season has come with crushing force upon them. It has left them naked of resources. It has thrown ever more and more, millions on the charity of Government relief What are the reasons of this disastrous condition of things and by what remedies can it be met? This is what should engage the earnest attention of those in authority. Now though I cannot touch here all the minor causes and issues, yet the grand total to which they sum up is indisputable. It is the great poverty of the people. Improved communications have provided sufficient means of supply from outside when the harvest within the country fails. But of what use are these if there is no money to purchase such supplies. Poverty is the great fact in India. And to this, I fear, I must add many defects of character, of which perhaps poverty is partly a result and partly a parent source; want of real thrift, want of energy and enterprise, of legitimate ambition, and a high ideal; passiveness, fatalism, and suppineness in the face of calamity. Unless this state of things is removed, unless the people can be taught self help, it seems inevitable that things should go from bad to worse. I have often mixed with people and talked with them. I have conversed with the people individually and collectively, known and unknown, at my place and on the scenes of works during day and at night. Moreover, lest my position should exclude me from correct impressions, I have also ascertained their feelings through officials and non-officials and men of all grades. And I have been struck by the helplessness and passiveness of the people. Their spirits seem to be so cramped, dull, and inelastic. The idea of energetic assertion of their faculties especially in the presence of adversity seems to be so foreign to their mental habits. But behind this

POVERTY CONNECTED WITH THIS ABSENCE OF SELF-HELP,

is another great characteristic fact. The population of India depends almost entirely on two means of subsistence, the educated classes on government service, and the uneducated on agriculture. On the causes of this we need not at present touch but the fact is there. Now it is indisputable that countries like Russia and India which have large populations, yet depend almost entirely on agriculture, can never be safe against famine. The secret of European prosperity is the prevalence of manufacturing industries in those countries. If we look at England we find whole countries like Lancashire and the Midlands, wholly given up to industries. We find great cities devoted mainly to some particular Manufacture as Manchester to otton, Sheffield cutlery, Glasgow to ship-building, Birmingham to arms, machinery, and other iron-work. And it is these countries and cities which are the basis of England's prosperity. With their wealth she is able to buy her food from abroad and disregard rains and droughts, good season or bad season. It is not possible, if it were desirable, for India to become such a predominatingly manufacturing country as England. But some righting of the fatal monopoly of its energies by agriculture is absolutely necessary for self-preservation. The example of Germany and Japan which have been so successfully raising themselves from poor countries to the rank of great manufacturing countries ought to be a spur and an encouragement to us. It will be for us, as far as in us lies, to take the lesson of the famine to heart and set ourselves to encourage the growth of trades and industries. It may be done in various ways. We may give all reasonable facilities to enterprises; we may provide for and encourage education in such directions. Finally, where possible and advisable, initial measures of protection and bounty may be adopted. It would be surely not unwise for infant industries which have developed, and powerful competition to face, to receive some protection in the beginning. This need only be continued until they have reached a stage where they are not sure to be smothered in their birth. The theory and practice of all undeveloped countries may be safely followed to such a limited extent in India which the competition of Machinery has thrown back in to the rank of undeveloped countries. Lastly, I would also encourage and promote emigration either within or without the country. But, whatever encouragement and help the Government may give it can do nothing unless here is self-help on the part of the people. Education, by instruction and example is the great begetter of self-help. But it is the misfortune of India that its educated sons should choose to be as helpless and unenterprising as the ignorant. For, they allow their horizon to be limited by the alluring prospects of Government service. The educated class must break through the bonds of apathy and dependence. They must begin to forge out new careers for themselves in the spirit of manliness and self reliance. Then only can any improvement for the better take place. When educated enterprise and self-help, backed by the assistance and encouragement of States and Governments, unite, then will begin an era which will speedily make such lamentable experiences, as the present year's, a thing antiquated and impossible. (Loud Cheers.) His Highness followed by the assembly then proceeded to the place where arrangements were made to lower the first stone of the works. Copies of the local paper, the "Shri Sayaji Vijaya" and the "Baroda Watsal" with a few current coins of the *Raj* were then placed by His Highness in the little pit prepared for receiving the first stone and His Highness then having taken up a silver hammer with an ivory handle the first stone was lowered down over a pulley and His Highness having touched it with the hammer, said "I declare this stone well and truely laid." After this auspicious ceremony was performed, an adjournment was made to another tent where refreshments for the visitors where provided. After partaking of the refreshment His Highness with the party left Jojwa by the same special at 10 P.M., which reached Baroda at 12-10. The assembly at the Darbar was photographed by the State photographer. Dr. V. G. Chiploneker. His Highness the Maharaja has ordered the labourers at this new work to be fed with sweets and *Kansar* to-day at the State expense.—*Sayaji Vijaya.*

THE LEE-ENFIELD RIFLE.

THERE is one point in connection with the issue of the magazine-rifle to the Native regiments in the Field Army to which special attention should be paid. This is with regard to the safe custody of the arms and the precautions to be taken against rifle-thieves. At the present time the price of Lee-Metfords among the Pathans along the border varies from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,000, a fact which serves to show that the tribesmen fully appreciate the advantages of having a rifle of long range and extreme accuracy, and one that does not betray the whereabouts of the man who fires it, thanks to the introduction of cordite ammunition. Now with prices ruling as high as those just given, a rifle-thief will risk a good deal in order to secure his prize, and he will be particularly on the alert when he knows that a considerable number of Native battalions have received their new arms. The point we wish to emphasise is in the matter of sentries in border cantonments. We understand that the rule regarding the arming of these with smooth-bores and buckshot cartridges is being more honoured in the breach than the observance, whereas it should be most strictly enforced. A thief will not stalk a sentry and cut him down if he knows that his only loot will be an old Snider, converted into a smooth-bore, or a double-barrelled shot-gun. The game is not worth the candle; and moreover there is a greater chance of a dozen or more pellets inflicting a wound than one bullet fired into the darkness. If the sentries of Native regiments on the frontier mount guard with the magazine-rifle, it is certain that they will be killed or wounded at their posts in spite of their efforts to detect the approach of marauders. There is ample time in which to issue converted Sniders to the regiments about to be rearmed; and we hope Sir Power Palmer will insist upon standing orders being carried out. One further word of warning should be given: the buck-shot cartridges as supplied in many instances are badly made. They are not properly "closed," and the result is that the shot often roll out of the case, or when a man fires the charge only carries a very short distance. Experiments have shown that a house can literally be missed at twenty yards. When cartridges are issued to a regiment they should be carefully examined before being served out, and those which are defective should be rejected. Further, after ammunition has been carried in pouches for any length of time, a second examination should be made. Double-barrelled sporting guns are really better than Sniders, but the Government will probably not care to provide these in any numbers.

The high price which the Lee-Metford commands across the border, proves something more than its popularity among the tribesmen. It shows that ·303 ammunition can be got, for a man would not pay up to Rs. 1,000 for a rifle unless he were sure of getting cartridges for it. We know that as regards the Martini there was a regular trade in ammunition, the price paid varying according to the supply in the market, which in this case means certain bazaars in the Punjab, not to mention posts held by the Amir's troops in Eastern Afghanistan. In some instances as much as one rupee per cartridge has been paid: in others the rate has sunk to an anna. The question now is: Whence comes the ·303 ammunition which the tribesmen manage to get? They secure some 12 000 rounds on one occasion during the Tirah Expedition, and they doubtless got several thousand more rounds in other actions wherein they were successful in cutting up detachments of British regiments; but these cartridges must have been mostly used up during the campaign. Apparently, then, their stock has been replenished, and they must have tapped some new source of supply since March 1898. It is not to be supposed that ammunition is being smuggled into India or carried across into the tribal country from the Persian Gulf, though the trade, if successful, would be immensely popular. Our precautions against such a traffic are now so elaborate that it can scarcely be carried on to any great extent. There must, however, have been a leakage somewhere in the last two years, or the demand for the Lee-Metford would not be so brisk. With the new rules regarding the return of all empty cases before fresh ball ammunition is issued, this leakage should stop; and sincerely trust that it will. The tribesman with a Martini was a formidable enemy enough, as our troops learned in the Mahmund country and at Dargai: if he secures the Lee-Metford in any large numbers, he will be a still more dangerous opponent in any future campaign. But if his supply of ready-made ammunition can be cut off, he will have a weapon which will be comparatively useless, for he cannot manufacture cordite or a nickel-covered bullet. Empty cartridge-cases, left after an action, will be of no value to him, for he cannot refill them as he could those of the Martini pattern. It is, then, more than ever important, in view of the rearming of Native regiments, to keep a jealous eye upon our ·303 ammunition, and to see that none is smuggled, sold or stolen, — "Pioneer."

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

THE RAILWAY SCHEMES.

THE Odessa correspondent of the *Standard* wrote on April 16:—According to a private despatch from an officially informed source at Tiflis, there are now three different parties of Russian railway experts engaged in surveying the proposed route for the new Russo-Persian line, to start from Djulfa, on the Trans-Caucasian frontier, and proceed by way of Tabriz, Kasvin, and Teheran to Meshed. The survey of the junction line between Tiflis and Djulfa is already completed.

In the foregoing connection the "Novoe Vremya" says:—

Meshed is still the great central meeting-place of hundreds of caravans coming from Bokhara, Khiva, Herat, and Cabul, and thence the Eastern merchandise is distributed to Teheran, Ispahan, and Tabriz.

It is, no doubt, extremely difficult for us to compete with the English in Southern Persia, but when our position has become stronger along the northern transit-way the prospects will be greatly changed in our favour. We shall not, of course, commence by exporting grain to Persia, but manufactured goods of all descriptions, sugar, iron and steel ware, &c. The sooner we capture the markets lying along the northern highway, and bring them exclusively within our own commercial sphere, the better for us and our political interests. With the establishment of Russian banks, commercial depots, forwarding agencies, &c, in all the Persian centres on our pioneer route, we shall have initiated a progressive industrial monopoly of the Persian markets, and concurrently therewith we shall carry Russian civilisation and Russian culture into the heart of the Asiatic continent. A primary step towards this desiderated end is the planting of Russian Consuls and Consular Agents all over Persia. Until private enterprise has been induced to follow in the footsteps of the Government the latter must for a few years play the part of a pioneer trader.

The Russian journal apparently takes no account whatever in this optimistic purview of British competition. All Russia's previous efforts to drive the British out of the Persian and other Central Asian markets have signally failed; but, on the other hand, there can be no doubt that the new Russo-Persian line, whenever it be completed, will prove to be a very powerful auxiliary both to the commercial and political projects of this country in Persia. In the meantime, however, the British can do much towards making their commercial and industrial position in Central Asia well-nigh impregnable against such competition as the Muscovite merchants and manufacturers can oppose to it.

The Berlin correspondent of the same paper writes:—According to Russian official reports, the Cossack Corps in Persia has of late been considerably reinforced. The important position it holds was shown clearly enough in 1896, after the murder of the Shah Nasreddin, when it maintained order and suppressed all opposition to his son and successor. It then consisted of only 500 horsemen and four guns, under the command of Colonel Domantovich. Last year it was trebled, and it now musters 200 officers and 1 500 Cossacks, consisting of Mounted Infantry, Cavalry, and two Horse batteries of four guns each. It is now commanded by the Russian colonel, Kossagowsky, who holds the rank and title of a Persian Marshal. Its organisation is completely independent, and its officers are exclusively Russians, who are under the orders of the Russian Envoy at Teheran. The whole corps costs annually nearly 500,000 roubles, which is evidently paid by Russia, as the men get their pay regularly, whereas the other Persian troops have not received a dirhem for several years past.

A NEW British record was established in the first cycling match of the season, in the "Century" Cup contest, at the Crystal Palace. The distance should have been 33 1-3 miles, but owing to J. Platt-Bett's motor pacing breaking down, his opponent, T. Linton, was allowed to retire at the end of one hour's riding, in which time he covered 31 miles 85 yards. Linton led at ten miles in 18min. 50sec., again at 20 miles in 38min. 36 1-5 sec., Betts retiring at 25 2-3 miles. This race was preceded by a motor-cycle meeting, when the following events were decided:—One Hour Race, for Crystal Palace Brassard.—C. Jarrott, 38 miles 868 yards, 1; J. W. Stocks, 35 miles 2 1-2 laps, 2; C. Sangster, 34 miles 2 1-2 laps, 3. Jarrott led all through and set up a new British record for the time, the previous best being 37 miles 480 yards, accomplished by the French crack, Becconnais, at New Brighton. Five Miles Roadster Handicap.—F. F. Wellington, scratch, 1; J. Cousins, 2-3 mile start, 2; C. Machin, 2-3 mile, 0. Won by half a lap. Time, 9min. 24sec. Ten Miles Scratch Race.—C. Jarrott, 1; F. F. Wellington, 2; J. W. Stocks, 3. Won by 30 yards, 300 yards between second and third. Time, 15min. 39 4-25sec.

ON THE ROAD TO BLOEMFONTEIN.

STRATEGY TRIUMPHS, TACTICS FAIL.

THE special correspondent of the "Morning Post," Mr. H. F. Provost Battersby, writes from Bloemfontein on March 16. Referring to the fact that it was the full moon, the moon of festival, the moon of lovers, the moon of memories, he says: A month ago it rose, huge, red, and mis-shapen in the hot veil of dust across the Modder, after the first sharp fight of the new campaign. Men were lying in the darkness of the kopje in front of us, dead and dying, and the stretcher bearers were feeling their way gingerly through the fallen twilight in fear of stepping on something that was not yet a body. So strange in form and colour was that shape in the sky that one of the bearers, with nerves none too steady after fifteen hours' fighting, and the enemy still perhaps within hearing, started when he caught sudden sight of it, and whispered back across the stained length of canvas. "My—Good, it's the moon."

PERSISTENT FAILURES POWERLESS TO WRECK.

Proceeding to criticism, and giving concrete examples of his distinction between strategy and tactics for which that much bamboozled but matter-of-fact person, the man in the street, will be thankful, Mr. Battersby says:—

For this is Bloemfontein. The change is complete, and the story is instructive. It is the story of a plan so complete, so resourceful, that persistent failures in detail were powerless to wreck it. The plan was in two parts. The first carried the Army in a great wheel rearwards from Modder River Village to Paardeval Drift, sucking, as though by the draught of whirlwind, Cronje out of his Magersfontein trenches and leaving Kimberley without assailants. That was the first part, and such the subtlety of its conception and the accuracy of its execution that one of the problems of the war was solved with scarcely a life lost or a shot fired. Yet already tactical details had miscarried. The force which had held the Magersfontein ridges since December, a force of nearly seven thousand men and over five miles of waggons, was allowed to slip away unnoticed. By an accident its presence was discovered, and only by another was its identity disclosed. Thus was evolved the fight at Klip Kraal, which began as a Mounted Infantry skirmish, developed into a brilliant rearguard action, and lasted fifteen hours. With it, and the march that followed it, the first part ended, leaving Cronje trapped in the Modder with his enemies on every side. The position was a tribute to what strategy can accomplish, but that power was more significantly apparent in the second period which was fruitful in tactical mistakes.

MISTAKES OF THE CAVALRY.

They commenced with the action at Paardeberg, which was an attempt to draw a badger from his hole by thrusting one's arm into it. The cavalry lost its chances in the last two fights, because its exact function, its precise duties, were not realised and could not be achieved. It hovered on the edge of opportunity on the look-out for an occasion till the occasion was over, and its own capacity at an end. Then, indeed, it was too tired for pursuit but no pursuit should have been needed, no flight possible. The cavalry should have been standing across the road of safety half an hour before the enemy needed it.

At Driefontien the mistakes ended, perhaps because there occurred the last tactical opportunity. It was strategy that swept the Boers from Brandkop and the trenches south of Bloemfontein and sent them scurring through the town. The march to Bloemfontein, even though accomplished by a force superior to that which opposed it, may take its place in history as a triumph of strategy over tactical mismanagement, the superiority of sound conception to executive detail.

"NO COMMANDEERING"

Mr. Bennet Burleigh, writing to the "Daily Telegraph" from Bloemfontein, cites an instance of the strict application of Kitchener's "No Commandeer" regulation. A Canadian, he says, appropriated a chicken from a fence, tree or farmyard. I know thousands of officers and others who have done the same and nothing has been said of it. That poor Canadian came before a court-martial and was sentenced to fifty-six days' hard labour for his offence. It makes the stomachs of many ordinary reputable soldiers holding her Majesty's commissions turn to think they have escaped censure and have eaten of just such "plucked" chickens. I am told the Canadian colonel, in addressing his men, found no complaint with the sentence, which somebody erroneously said might have been hanging.

BOER AND BRITON AT BLOEMFONTEIN.

You see, in apparent amity, passers by, Briton and Boer, shoulder each other hour by hour in the wide streets of this now bustling little town of Bloemfontein. The soldier walks about unarmed, even to his bayonet, ragged and travel-stained—for camp-life is gipsy life, and grooming and care for appearance next to impossible, Brer Boer has put aside his rough campaigning duds with his Mauser and ammunition, and goes about clad in his best, his Sunday clothes. Lank, angular, hairy for the most he looks like the steady provincial taking a holiday in his "braws."

"I'LL BE HANGED IF I DO."

Describing the occurence at Glen Station when the Guards' officers and their one orderly were all shot, Mr. Burleigh says Colonel Codrington was shot through the thigh, the bullet just missing the pelvis; Private Turner was also hit in the leg, and Colonel Crabbe had a bullet through his forearm and leg. Both Colonels have been wounded before in the campaign, and Colonel Crabbe's leg wound is close to where he was previously hit. As they lay upon the ground in a very exposed position, the Boers kept "pinging" away at them from behind their perfect cover. Then a discussion ensued between Codrington and Crabbe, who were lying twenty yards apart, as to what was to be done, all of them being down and helpless. "We may as well give in," said Colonel Codrington; "it's useless. Wave your handkerchief, Crabbe." "I'll be hanged if I do," rejoined the bluff Colonel of the Grenadiers; "wave your own if you" want to." "That's no use," said Colonel Codrington, "it's red silk, a rag to a bull. Don't be ridiculous and have us all killed; bring out your white handkerchief, Crabbe." And talk of this kind went on for several minutes before Colonel Crabbe waved his pocket-handkerchief.

Mr. Winston Spenser Churchill, in a despatch to the "Morning Post" from Bloemfontein, says that on Sunday the Boers actively demonstrated along the front of General Tucker's position near Keree Siding and outpost skirmishing ensued. It has now been ascertained that this move on the part of the enemy was designed to cover the withdrawal of an immense convoy of provisions. Though the Boer incursion into the right-hand bottom corner of the Free State was fully justified on strategic grounds, yet there is no doubt that it was also largely dictated by food considerations. This part of the Free State is the most fertile territory in either Republic, and the Boers have marched south in a bold and desperate attempt to revictual their forces at Kroonstad and on the Vaal River. This seems to show that the food question is at last beginning to assume prominence, and also explains why the Boers marched south with empty waggons.

THE DASH FOR LADYSMITH.

HOW THE CARBINEERS ENTERED THE CITY.

Mr. Edgar Palmer, a Natal Carbineer, formerly a member of the Committee of the Hatcham Liberal Club, who was the first of the relieving party to see Ladysmith, in a letter home gives a graphic account of the scouting and final rush for the besieged city. This account is published in the "Daily Chronicle" to-day. Mr. Palmer describes first the scouting of the Imperial Light Horse and the Carbineers on the day following Majuba Day, and adds:—

FIRST SIGHT OF THE TOWN.

We knew we were getting near Ladysmith, and all necks were craned for the first view. I was on about 100 yards in front of our advance scouting, and cautiously creeping on to a ridge, expecting to find foes. There, right down in the hollow, about three miles away, was our much-looked-for goal, looking most peaceful and calm—the last place in the world one would think to be the scene of a bloody four months' siege. I'm rather proud of the fact of being the first of the relieving force to see Ladysmith, and I couldn't help being selfish and enjoying the feeling alone for some minutes before calling our crowd up. The excitement then was intense, and we stood on the skyline, regardless of Boers or anything else, and let off cheer after cheer. An order then came to retire, to our intense disgust, and as it was then nearly sundown, we gave up the idea of getting to Ladysmith that night.

"LET US GO THROUGH."

Just then up came our Major Mackenzie and Major Gough (later on Lord Dundonald's Staff, and as big a dare-devil as our major), and in full hearing of all us chaps, we heard the following:—

Major Gough: "Are we going through to-night, Mackenzie?"
Major M.: "Can we go through?"
Major G.: "Can we get through?"
Major M.: "By G——, we can."
Major G.: "Then let us go."

A MAD RACE FOR THE TOWN.

That was enough. We waited for no orders, but giving one yell, down the hill we went pell-mell, There was no path down, and the whole hill-side was a mass of big boulders, but we managed to get to the bottom without breaking anybody's neck. I managed to get a front seat, and off we went at racing pace across broken country and over Boer trenches, through bushes, and across sluits, to see who could get in first. We expected a volley every minute, but I don't think anything could have stopped us then. We were simply mad for the time being. Our majors splendidly mounted as they were, and all their work cut out to keep in front, and were swearing at us for all they were worth to keep us in hand. Hats and blankets off, saddles were discarded, and men down were left to get up unaided. As we got near Wagon-hill (held by our Naval Brigade) we began to be anxious lest in the half light we should be mistaken for the enemy, so we shouted and cheered the louder, to warn them, and then, just as we swept round the base all doubt was ended by a rousing cheer from the top, and the guns burst out a triumphant defiance over our heads at Mount Bulwan, where the Boers were trying to shift their big guns.

LADYSMITH ENTERED.

Then we dashed through our outposts (Carbineers that day, as it happened), and we knew our object was attained. Meantime, our officers by dint of yelling and hard swearing had got us in hand a bit, and we pulled up to wait for stragglers, By the time they got up and we had formed into some kind of order the townspeople and garrison were coming to meet us, and we met just outside the town. I shan't attempt to describe the meeting or the reception we got—you'll have read all that in the papers. Illness had laid a very heavy hand on them, and their ghastly faces and shrunken frames seemed terrible to us healthy chaps. Some had to be held up to get a glimpse at us, while any amount quite broke down. We and the I. L. H. rode in together two each abreast.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay

THE REBELLIOUS SPIRIT IN CAPE COLONY.

"WAITING FOR THE RIGHT MOMENT."

The attitude of the Dutch farmers in the south-western districts of Cape Colony, notably at Swellendam and Caledon, causes (says the Capetown correspondent of the "Daily News") grave apprehension. I learn this evening from a private source that a prominent Dutch farmer there declares that a majority of the Dutch in the District are only waiting for the right moment when, at a given signal they will rebel. The revival of the rebellious spirit in these districts is doubtless due to the general belief of the Bondsmen that our recent small mishaps in the Free State are the signal for Boer victories. The Dutch believe that the war will last three years, owing to the adoption by the Boers and the rebels of guerilla tractics.

THE RETURN OF SIR GEORGE WHITE

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AT SOUTHAMPTON.

SIR GEORGE WHITE arrived at Southampton on Saturday afternoon, April 14, from Cape Town, on board the "Dunvegan Castle." As soon as the ship reached port the gallant General received a telegram from the Queen inquiring after his health, and expressing a hope that the voyage had benefited him. Lady White joined her husband on board the vessel, and on the party stepping on shore they were received by the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton, who presented an address. In reply Sir George said:—

I have to return you my very earnest and very sincere thanks for the reception which you have accorded me to-day—to you, especially, Mr. Mayor, for the all too flattering words which have been conveyed in your address to me; but I accept them not only for myself but also and more for the garrison which I had the honour to command—(loud cheers)—every officer and man in it, from my chivalrous and gallant second in command, a name so well known in South Africa—Sir Archibald Hunter—to the young trumpeter of the 5th Lancers—(cheers)—who behaved with such gallantry at the action of Elandslaagte. I am also deeply indebted to the distinguished company I see around me for the countenance which their presence here gives to our troops, whom they at all events, believe to have done good work. (Cheers.) It is to tributes such as these that the rank and file look, perhaps, for their greatest reward after four months of hard work done under constant exposure to violent extremes of weather, without any shelter, and under the constant fire of the enemy's guns. It is to the rank and file that these tributes appeal with the greatest force, and for my own part I value them most on that account perhaps. When messages of sympathy and congratulation came from our Queen—God bless her!—(loud cheers)—and our countrymen, they were posted in prominent places in and about Ladysmith, and it was a joy to see with what pleasure they were read and re-read by our men. Yes, and even copies were made and despatched to England as soon as our comrades under the gallant Sir Redvers Buller—(loud cheers)—had cleared the way for them to be sent across the seas home. But, ladies and gentlemen, this is scarcely the occasion for me to make a long speech. There is a great deal I should like to say, to give you incidents of the siege, which would show you how worthy is the countenance which you are bestowing upon the gallant garrison of Ladysmith of all ranks and classes in the town. I will not detain you longer, Mr. Mayor. (Cries of "Go on.") I am afraid I have nothing more to say without going into the question of the siege operations at great length, which I do not think it suitable to do to-day. Although I have been congratulated on my appearance, which is a great deal due to the healthy blow up Southampton Water, I am not in a condition to make a very long speech. I thank you.

Cheers were then given for the Queen, and the company shortly afterwards dispersed. Sir George White travelled to London in the company of his wife and daughter. In conversation with a Press representative he said: "I am really ashamed to come home; I am so much better. I feel very much the very kind reception I have had, and I can only say that it is not only a compliment to myself, but particularly to the garrison which I commanded."

SIR GEORGE WHITE AT EGHAM.

Sir George White on April 18 had a most cordial reception from the people of Egham on the occasion of his visit to Archdeacon Baly. Lady White, who is a daughter of Archdeacon Baly, stayed with her family at his residence for some time during her husband's absence in South Africa. The streets were gay with bunting, and as Sir George and Lady White drove from the station he was enthusiastically cheered. Opposite the bank at the bottom of Station Road a halt was made for the presentation of an address. A guard of honour was furnished by the Staines Company of the 2nd Volunteer batt. Middlesex Regt. under the command of Capt. Buckland. The local fire brigade assisted in the arrangements, and there were three bands in attendance, including that of the Church Lads Brigade. Among those present were Archdeacon Baly, the Rev. W. T. Nicholson (vicar of Egham), the Rev. H. J. De Salis, Major-Gen. Edgcombe, Col. Lane, Mr. Ramsey Nares (chairman of the Egham Rural District and Parish Councils), and representatives of the district council, School Board, parish council, and lighting commitee.

The vicar read the address of welcome, which expressed the heartiest greetings of the inhabitants of Egham on Sir George White's defence of Ladysmith. The address concluded by expressing the hope that Sir George White would be speedily restored to health.

On rising in his carriage to return thanks for the welcome accorded him, Sir George White was greeted with hearty cheers.

He said that such expressions of appreciation of their efforts to do their duty were, perhaps, the best reward that soldiers could look to, and they certainly were about the only reward which was given to the junior ranks and to the rank and file, who did the bulk of the fighting. There was one thing in the address to which he should have to take exception—it said that at one time the garrison at Ladysmith were without hope, or nearly so. They never were without hope. (Loud cheers.) They knew that they had a good man at their backs, and, though he might be sometimes sleepy, old John Bull generally came before it was too late. (Cheers.) Reference had been made to the place as having been more or less a second home to him, and he was glad to think that one of his earliest receptions in this country had been at Egham. (Cheers.) In Egham and its neighbourhood all that was nearest and dearest to him had found a home, not in this campaign alone, but, he was glad to say in many others, and he had to thank many whom he no doubt saw around him for their kindly sympathy and help to his wife and children on those occasions. (Cheers.) He was scarcely in a condition to talk very long in the open air, but he should like to say before he left that such expressions of appreciation as that, when wired across the sea to far Natal, would send a thrill of joy and a thrill of pride through the heart of every officer and soldier in the old garrison of Ladysmith, whose representative he was before them that day. (Loud cheers.)

SIR GEORGE WHITE AND THE WAR OFFICE.

A few days after Ladysmith was relieved Mr. Winston Churchill cabled home an interview he had had with Sir George White, in which the following sentence appeared:—"The General then spoke bitterly of the treatment and criticisms to which he had been subjected at home and on the attempts which the War Office had made to supersede him—attempts which Sir Redvers Buller had prevented." On April 16 a "Central News" representative called on Sir George White to ascertain if he had been correctly reported. "Upon that subject I have nothing to say and I will say nothing," replied Sir George. "I intend to deal with the matter in another way than by controversy. I consider it most mischievous that anyone should refer to the relations between the War Office and myself." Asked if it was his intention to return to the war, Sir George said: 'I cannot discuss my future plans. I have come home to rest. Whether I go back to South Africa or not is a matter between the War Office and myself. I see no command for me at present." Sir George White visited the War Office on April 17 and had a consulation with Sir Mansfield Clarke, the quarter-master-general.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND THE DESPATCHES.

THE "Times" says:—It is not the least of the great services which Lord Roberts is now rendering to his country that he exposes with judicial impartiality, and with a wise and wholesome severity, the errors and omissions in high quarters which have cost us so very much.

The "Daily News" says:—It is a very grave and deplorable event that Sir Redvers Buller should be stigmatised in a public despatch for disinclination to assert his authority at one of the most critical moments in the whole campaign.

The "Standard" says:—That some drastic alteration in the Staff of the Army might be called for has been suspected almost from the beginning of the war. The correspondence now presented to the nation will only serve to deepen an impression which has been steadily growing during the past few months.

The *Daily Chronicle* says:—General Gatacre has been removed from his command after a delay which suggests that the lack of "administrative capacity" at Stormberg was illustrated a new at Reddersburg And now we have the direct imputation by Sir Redvers Buller that Sir Charles Warren exposed his troops for four days to the risk of a disaster that would have made Stormberg a trivial incident, and Reddersburg unworthy of official mention.

The *Morning Post* says:—By the publication of the despatch from Lord Roberts the position of Sir Redvers Buller is rendered untenable, and his resignation of the command in Natal or his recall is a matter of course.

The *Westminster Gazette* says:—The bright side of it is that all concerned, including the officers whose judgment is most called in question, are reported to have behaved with the utmost gallantry. No one could doubt that, and no one would wish to bear hardly in any personal sense upon men who have had great difficulties and dangers to encounter. Yet the public interests involved are very great, and the whole story suggests to us very grave reflections upon the training which British officers receive in times of peace. Exceptional geniuses there are who never seem to grow rusty, but as regards ordinary mortals, one cannot help asking whether it is reasonable to expect elderly men who have had long years of almost purely official and civilian life, to possess the initiative, energy, and knowledge which are requisite for this most difficult kind of warfare.

The "St. James's Gazette" is very severe. It remarks:—But respect for her Majesty's uniform and for the many gallant gentlemen who belong to the Service would have prevented us from imagining some of the passages of light-hearted chatter which enliven the despatches of Sir Redvers Buller, and still more from crediting him and his brother officers with the contemptible fumbling in action which is revealed by these papers. The facts are worse than we could have imagined, and it is perfectly obvious that if during the Spion Kop operations we had been opposed, not to an enemy of inferior numbers who was compelled to stand on the defensive, but to one who would and could strike the army under Sir Redvers Buller's command could only have been saved by a species of miracle from being cut to pieces. And this was due, not to any insuperable difficulty in the nature of the operations to be carried out, but to weakness at headquarters, a loose and incoherent spirit in the command want of energy in the chiefs, and flighty assumption of authority on the part of at least some of the subordinates. The style in which Sir Redvers Buller writes his share in the correspondence is worthy of the story he has to tell. It belongs to the kind of which he and Lord Methuen are masters, and is as far as our experience goes altogether unique in the history of war. Men have written nobly, laconically, confusedly, and tamely from the field of battle. They have been pious there, and heroic, and have also canted. But never in the history of armies did it happen that generals scribbled there confessions of failure and defeat, of the useless deaths of men, and of discredit to the flag, in a manner which suggests careful selection from the forced jocularity of the funny man, the slangy chatter of a horsy young woman, and the gabble of a smoking room late in the evening. We have insisted on this point before, but must come back to it once again. This slovenly way of talking is only the outward and visible sign of inward evil of some kind. Observe, Lord Roberts does not shake a cap and bells, but writes business in a businesslike way. So do all the officers who succeed. It is only in a certain War Office and Society military world that smart slang is allowed to mix itself with duty—and the victories of these heroes are still to win.

The military critic of the *Standard* writes:—On one point public opinion will be unanimous—namely, that Lord Roberts has rendered the greatest service to his country by speaking plainly on this and other unfortunate "contretemps." We shall wait with some eagerness to hear what he has to say about the confusion at Koorn Spruit; to ascertain who were the officers directly concerned with the failure of the outpost to locate the Boers on the previous evening, and the neglect to so distribute the escort of the waggons as to insure the discovery of the ambushed enemy. These two blunders seem inexcusable, and those who committed them have shown most distinctly that they are not fit to be entrusted with the lives of the men they commanded. In the case of General Gatacre, Lord Roberts stated his opinions freely. Lord Methuen's corrected despatch was published without any comments, and we have not yet been told whether the Commander-in-Chief made any.

Berlin, April 18 (*Reuter*).—The German newspapers express considerable astonishment that the War Office should have permitted the criticism and strictures passed by Lord Roberts upon Generals Buller and Warren to be published to the world. The *Post* goes as far as to maintain that criticism of this kind *coram populo* must exercise a demoralising effect upon regimental officers, and asserts that its publication at this moment is only justifiable if the War Office has already determined to recall the officers thus blamed.

THE LATE SIR DONALD STEWART.

A FIELD-MARSHAL'S FUNERAL.

TRIBUTE FROM THE QUEEN.

SIR DONALD STEWART'S funeral took place on Saturday, April 14, with the military honours due to his rank as field-marshal. The first part of the service was held in the chapel at Chelsea Hospital.

The coffin was covered with a soldier's cloth of honour, the Union Jack; at the head rested Sir Donald's orders and medals, at the foot his field-marshal's baton, and midway the plumed hat and sword, by the side of which, before the service commenced, the Queen's Equerry, Col. Davidson, placed an immense wreath of laurels tied with broad ribon of ivory white, and bearing a card with the royal monogram and these words in the Queen's handwriting:—"A mark of respect and regard to a most gallant soldier, from his Sovereign—Victoria Regina." In a prominent position, on one side, was a circle of lilies from the Secretary of State in Council, another of violets and lilies from the officer Chelsea Hospital, of which Sir Donald was Governor, and in the shadow of the magnificent panel of Grinling Gibbons's carvings which forms a background to the chancel were other floral tributes—one from Sir Redvers Buller, another from Sir G. and Lady White.

A carrying party of Royal Horse Guards had taken up a position at the foot of the coffin, and the band of the Scots Guards were already stationed in the west gallery with some singing boys of the Duke of York's School when the mourners commenced to make there way along the "vestibule piazza," thronged by those "war-worn veterans" the Chelsea pensioners and into the chapel of the Hospital. Prominent among the early comers were General Trotter, commanding the Home District, Lord Strathcona, Admiral Sir E. Commerell, Lord Welby, Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, M. P., Lord G. Hamilton (Secretary of State for India), Lord Ripon (who held a like position in the last Government), Mr. John Morley, M. P., Admiral Sir John Hay, General W. Lee Warner, General Sir G. Higginson, the Hon. Almeric Fitzroy Stewart, Lieut-Gen. Sir Andrew Clarke. Sir Oliver Newmarch, Sir Horace Walpole, Sir Owen Tudor Burne, and Sir A. C. Lyall, of the India Office. The Commander-in-Chief, Lord Wolseley, in his Field-Marshal's uniform, was seated in the pew on the left hand side of the chapel, and near him were the Queen's equerry and the Austrian military attache, while places were also specially reserved for Count von Bredon (who represented the German Emperor), Col. Egerton (who attended on behalf of the Duke of Connought). Major-Gen. Bateson (representing the Duke of Cambridge) Col. the Hon. C. Elliot (for Prince Christian), the Hon. Derek Keppel (who represented the Duke of York), and Col. Sir Henry Hugh Oldham (her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentle-men-at-Arms). The whole of the front benches were given up to officers wearing their review order uniforms, and behind the brilliant dresses of scarlet and gold sat the civilians and also the lady members of the Field-Marshal's family. The Commander-in-Chief was attended by Col. J. Davidson, his private secretary, and by his aides-de-camp, and there were also present nearly the whole of the Headquarters Staff, including Major-Gen. Sir Coleridge Grove, military secretary, Major-Gen. J. H. Laye, deputy adjutant-general; Col. E. O. Hay, and Col. H. C. Farrant, assistant adjutant-generals; Lieut.-Col. F. Robb and Capt. L. Stopford, deputy-assistant adjutant-generals; Major-Gen. H. C. Borrett, inspector general of Auxiliary Forces; Surg.-Gen. J. Jameson, director-general Army Medical Service, and Major Bor, representing the Deputy Adjutant-general Royal Marines.

The chief mourners were Capt. Donald Stewart, British Resident at Coomassie and other members of the family, in addition to Lady Stewart, were Major Sir Walter Jenner, who wore the uniform of the 9th Lancers Captain Jenner, in the dress of the 3rd London Rifles (sons-in-law) Mrs. Jenner, (daughter), and Miss Stewart and the Misses Davis (granddaughters. Before the commencement of the service, which was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Edghill, chaplain-general to the Forces, the Rev. J.H.S. Moxley, and the Rev. J.A. Cobeck, the pall-bearers, wearing their military uniforms, passed to positions on each side of the bier. They were Field-Marshal Sir F. Haines, General Sir H. W. Norman, General Sir J. M. Adye, General Sir M. A. S. Biddulph, General Lord Chelmsford, General Sir A. Alison, General Sir Peter Lumsden, General Sir A. B. Johnson, General Sir J. J. H. Gordon, General Sir H. H. Gough, General E. F. Chapman, Major-Gen. Sir J. C. M'Neill, Col. Cunliffe Martin, and Col. Sir C. B. Euan-Smith. The opening sentences of the burial service were recited, and Psalm xc., "Lord, Thou hast been our refuge from one generation to another;" was read; next, the hymn, "Nearer my God to Thee," was sung, and after the lesson (I. Corinthians, chap. xv.) another hymn was rendered, "Now the labourer's task is o'er." The Dead March from "Saul" had been played by the band at the opening of the service, and now for its close Chopin's "Marche Funebre," to be heard again later in the procession to the graveside, was performed. Mean while the carrying party approached nearer the coffin (from which were removed the insignia of office), and raising it on their shoulders the men of the Royal Horse Guards were completely enveloped by the Union Jack, which hung down on each side. In this manner they bore the body from the church, being followed by Col. Sir H. Collett carrying the orders and medals of Sir Donald on a velvet cushion, and by General Robinson, who held the Field-Marshal's baton. The principal mourners, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Royal and Imperial representatives, formed part of the procession, which passed slowly from the chapel while the band gave out the beautiful funeral dirge and a battery of Royal Horse Art., in the grounds of the hospital began to fire a salute of 17 minute guns.

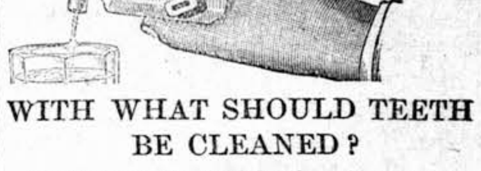
After the service the coffin was conveyed for burial to Brompton Cemetery on a gun-carriage drawn by six horses of the Royal Horse Art. The route was thronged by large sympathetic crowds and there was an impressive scene at the cemetery.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY, and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE WOEFUL WASTE OF HORSE FLESH.

IT is satisfactory to hear, writes a military expert, as we do every day, that large numbers of remounts continue to arrive at the Cape and at Bloemfontein. But it is not so pleasant to be told that the majority of these horses are still quite unfit for the hard work of campaigning, having in the majority of cases come straight off the transports, on which they have been cooped up in some instances for several weeks. After a sea voyage of any length a horse should be given at least two or three weeks' rest, combined with gentle exercise and good feeding, in order to enable him to regain his condition. If this cannot be done—as I fear it cannot be done in very many instances in South Africa—it is impossible to expect that the horses will do many days' hard work before hopelessly breaking down. Should this happen, it will become necessary to make a fresh call on unseasoned horses to take their place, with the result that these, too, will break down in their turn. The expenditure in horseflesh which such a wasteful system will entail is appalling to contemplate, but it is not easy to see what alternative—other than postponing any operations for some weeks yet—lies before Lord Roberts. After all, it becomes a mere question of expense. Will it be cheaper to destroy a few thousand horses by premature work, and by so doing possibly bring the war to a conclusion a week or a fort-night, or possibly a month, sooner than would otherwise be the case, or to postpone movement till the horses are fit, and so reduce the waste in horse flesh to a minimum, but possibly allow the war to drag on for somewhat longer than would be the case if our operations were more vigorously pushed.

Numerous letters have now reached home descriptive of the rapid movements which led to the surrender of Cronje and the entry into Bloemfontein, and in all of them we find hints—if not plain statements—as to the hardships which had to be undergone by both man and horse from the time that French's column started for the Modder till even after Bloemfontein had been reached. Horses can do a certain amount of hard work, provided that they are well fed, but when we remeber that on some days it was impossible to give the horses any food at all except what they could pick up off the veldt, it is only surprising that any of our cavalry were left in a position to ride into the Free State capital. Of course, one of the principal causes of this scarcity of forage was that the Boers had captured one of our convoys, but even had it not fallen into their hands, I fear that the horses would have had to go on short commons. Forage is a very bulky article to carry, and we must remember that in the operations before us every ounce of food will have to be carried, as when the frosts kill the grass still remaining on the high veldt there will be no food procurable for our animals except such as we can carry in our wagons. I notice that the suggestion that concentrated food should be carried for the horses instead of forage is made in more than one quarter. Unfortunately a horse will not thrive on concentrated food alone; it has been proved over and over again that a horse requires something which will mechanically distend his stomach, even though not in itself very nourishing, if it be desired to keep him in good health. Of course, under ordinary circumstances this process of distension is performed by the hay ration; if this is not forthcoming something will have to be found to take its place. No concentrated food by itself will do.



WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

BY the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

is the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the above-mentioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

IN an article on the military lessons of the war the "Scientific American" enumerates them as (1) the supreme value of the magazine rifle, especially in conjunction with the spade in defence; (2) the necessity of keeping artillery up to date in respect of range and mobility; (3) the increased importance of cavalry in strategy, and especially in tactics. The British artillery, it says, was at enormous disadvantage as compared with the French and German guns of the Boers. The earlier British operations were also inconclusive for lack of mounted men, turning movements being out of the question, and any temporary advantage of manœuvring more than offset by the mobility of the Boers. Most remarkable of all was the terrible power of the magazine rifle, making it "simple suicide" for men to attack an entrenched position against it, unless they had ample cover. The zone of fire is so wide that an attacking force is under fire long before it is near enough to see the entrenchments and the various ranges are staked out, enabling the defence to adjust its sights so that the attack during the first mile or more of its advance is to all intents and purposes fighting in the dark. The day of direct frontal attack, says the writer, is past, except in case of absolute necessity, as at Pieter's Hill.

The Boer Mauser is of later pattern than that used in the Spanish American War. Its calibre is 0·276 (little over 1-4in.); its bullet is 1.18 inches long, and weighs 11·2 grains; its muzzle velocity is 2 388 feet per second. At 40 feet from the muzzle the bullet will pierce 4 1-2 feet of deal. Its extreme range is 2 1-2 miles, and its trajectory or curve of flight is so flat that the space completely swept by it is 1,969 feet for infantry and 2 297 feet for cavalry. Paradoxical as it may seem, however, the Mauser rifle is a merciful weapon and stands only second to the Red Cross in alleviating the horrors of war. The wounds, apart from vital spots, are pricks as compared with those of the large bore rifles, and the impossibility of fighting with success in the open has driven the soldier to cover, with this result, that in spite of desperate bravery on both sides, the percentage of losses has been the smallest in the history of warfare.

Herr Behrend, of Hamburg, and Dr. Zimmernann, of Lodwigshafen have brought a means of improving the steam engine by utilising the heat of the exhaust steam to evaporate another liquid having a lower boiling point than water. Professor E. Josse of the Royal Technical High School at Charlottenberg has made the process practicable. The liquid of low boiling point is sulphurous acid, which is cheap.

In the "Bot. Centralblatt" Herr Muller-Thurgau concludes from his experiments on supplying nitrogen to roots, that they form more albumenoids when the nitrogen is pressented to them as nitrate, but only if they can get enough sugar. The roots are then longer, thicker, and more branched.

Alternating electrical currents of high frequency or rate of change in direction kill microbes in liquids, and the method has lately been used in sterilising wine.

Ordinary photographs are ephemeral, but the 'new ceramic photographs" of M. Leboyer (address, M. Pierre Petit, 8, Place Cadet, Paris) are imperishable. It is likely to be adopted by public bodies as well as private families. The picture is fixed on enamelled basalt in a furnace, and is unalterable with time.

According to a paper recently presented to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, a baby can suffer from alcoholism transmitted by the milk of a drunken mother. Alcohol finds its way into the milk as well as into the blood of the nurse.

Which is the noisiest pavement—granite, cobble, or asphalte? Observations made in Philadelphia show that a horse's hoofs make practically the same noise on granite and asphalte, but the sound is rather sharper on the granite. On granite and cobbles the noise of waggon wheels drowns that of the horse shoes. It amounts to about 90 per cent. of the whole noise, and as it is practically suppressed on asphalte it follows that asphalte is the quietest. It is also the best for motor-cars.

Oculists say that the typewriter is a boon for the eyes, the machine straining them less than the pen both in the writing and the reading. It is said that a person can type-write for eight hours consecutively with little or no fatigue.

"Victorium," the new metal, discovered by Sir W. Crookes, is of a pale brown colour and easily dissolves in acids. In chemical properties it seems to lie between yttrium and terbium.

At a recent meeting of the New York Electrical Society the merits of motor-cars were discussed, and the general tendency was to prefer electrical motive power, one speaker observing that he did not fancy the idea of sitting over a steam boiler under a pressure of 160lb to the square inch. There is less danger of explosion with the gasoline engine, however, and it is preferable for long journeys or country work where electricity is not easy to get.

The Belgian system of combining the gasoline engine with a dynamo which charges a small accumulator has according to one speaker, some prospect of success.

Pendleton, Indiana, U.S., has a public telephone line which is merely the top wire of a barbed wire fence, with ordinary galvanised iron wire across roads, railways, and between fences. The line is 14 miles long and has five stations, and four regular subscribers. More could be served, but these have an exclusive contract. The service "compares well with the lines of the regular companies." To secure insulation the posts are thickly coated with rubber paint. Mr. Allen, the maker, says he has spoken to a friend eight miles distant while the fence was wet with morning dew. The farmers of the district are going to employ the method for intercommunication. A line of the sort between the offices of the Wagner Glass Company, Anderson, and their works at Ingalls, 13 miles away costs only £5 a year, and as there are only two other subscribers on the line it is generally at their service.

The electric launches of the Grand Canal, Venice, are more popular than the steamboats owing to their quiet, cleanliness, and slight disturbance of the water. The smoke and wash of the steamers are damaging the palaces.

The Ancient Egyptians, according to professor Holder, seemed to recognise four parts in man, viz., a soul, an intelligence, a body, and an "eidolon," or appearance. At death these were separated, the soul travelling to the under world as a penance, the intelligence wandering through space, but at the end of from 3,000 to 10,000 years, these came back to earth and to keep the body from corruption, in order to receive them, it was embalmed. It is curious to find mummifying among the American Indians; for example, those of South Carolina, Arizona, and the North-West. In Arizona there are mummy caves in Del Muerto Canon 80 feet above the bed of the canon. The eastern cave has foty-four chambers some 20 feet by 15 feet in area, and two stories high. Many mummies have been taken from these and other caves of the south-west, the mummy being wrapped in skins firmly bound, and enclosed in basket-work.

Admiral Dewey is appointed head of the new Admiralty Board for the American Navy. Its duty is to keep the U.S. Navy in a high state of efficiency, and in times of war advise the Government as to strategy. All the members will be of high rank in the Service.

The Government of the Congo Free State have decided to adopt wireless telegraphy for the transmission of official dispatches in the regions of the Upper Congo.

Dr. Berthold Laufer of the American Museum of Natural History, has returned from Northern Asia with a fine collection of specimens from Saghalien and Manchuria. He was sent out by the Jessup North Pacific Expedition.

THE late Lord Inchiquin was, as has been recently pointed out, of direct decent from Brian Boru, King of Ireland. In the hall of Dromoland (says the "Daily Graphic") is hung a life-sized portrait of that monarch, who was slain at the battle of Clontarf. Lord Inchiquin seldom missed attending a State ceremony at Dublin Castle to which the Knights of St. Patrick were bidden on the occasion of admitting a new knight to their illustrious Order. As one of the junior knights, he assisted in robing no fewer than six noblemen who were enrolled on the books of the Order. These were Lord Cavan, Lord Roberts, the Duke of York, Lord Lucan, Lord Arran, and the late Lord Caledon.

THE marriage of the Princess Marie Louise of Cumberland to Prince Maximilian of Baden is arranged to take place at Gmunden in the autumn, and already the residents are preparing a grand procession and decorations in honour of the event. The Duke and Duchess of Cumberland and their children are most popular at Gmunden, and the bride-elect is an especial favourite with everyone. It is expected that the wedding will be celebrated with great magnificence, and that Queen Victoria will be represented at it by the Prince and Princess of Wales or the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The King of Denmark has also expressed his intention of being present at the marriage of his granddaughter, and it is expected that the German Emperor and Empress will be invited. It is hoped that at the festival the long misunderstanding between the houses of Prussia and Hanover will thus come to an end.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 5TH OF MAY, 1900.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·531	E	2	108·6	79·1	23	...	1·34	−2·51
Sirsa	29·554	SE	3	110·3	80·[illegible]	43	...	1·28	−0·95
Delhi	29·59[illegible]	SE	4	103·7	82·0	29	...	2·43	−0·63
Agra	29·608	E	3	106·0	83·9	36	...	1·19	−0·27
Cawnpore	29·633	Calm	0	102·4	78·1	44	...	1·80	...
Allahabad	29·[illegible]3	E	5	101·6	78·2	47	...	5·00	+2·94
Jhansi	29·632	S	4	105·8	86·2	16	..	1·20	−0·47
Jacobabad	29·509	SE	4	115·6	83·0	48	...	0·20	−1·05
Karachi	29·658	W	14	92·4	81·2	76	...	0·18	−1·66
Jeypore	29·651	WSW	5	106·2	80·6	43	...	0·36	−1·34
Ajmere	29·618	W	10	102·4	83·5	55	...	0·82	−0·62
Deesa	29·727	SW	17	105·1	76·6	69	...	0·35	−0·20
Ahmedabad	29·765	S	3	108·3	78·6	69	...	0·47	...
Bhuj	29·710	WSW	26	98·3	77·9	80	..	0·10	−0·53
Jamnagar	29·743	SSW	26	95·6	77·[illegible]	68	..	0·01	...
Rajkot	29·749	SW	18	106·9	75·7	72	...	0·00	−0·59
Bhownagar Para	29·766	SW	3	108·2	76·3	61	...	0·01	...
Veraval	29·783	WSW	8	85·1	79·3	90	...	0·01	..
Neemuch	29·731	WSW	13	102·[illegible]	80·5	63	..	0·[illegible]8	−0·84
Indore	29·723	W	12	101·8	76·1	46	...	0·12	−0·99
Saugor	29·681	W	3	105·9	77·1	52	...	0·52	−2·06
Jubbulpore	29·660	NW	5	108·0	79·6	17	...	2·31	−0·49
Hoshangabad	29·721	SW	[illegible]	110·1	78·2	42	...	0·40	−1·71
Khandwa	29·75	W	12	[illegible]	82·1	35	...	0·26	−1·28
Raipur	29·658	NW	6	105·0	81·5	20	...	2·46	−0·30
Nagpur	29·656	NW	13	113·[illegible]	83·0	11	..	0·63	−2·69
Amraoti	29·688	WNW	10	111·4	7[illegible]·3	19	...	0·20	−2·38
Akola	29·725	NW	13	111·6	81·3	30	...	0·05	−2·95
Surat	29·799	SW	9	102·7	78·6	70	..	0·00	−0·26
Malegaon	29·773	WSW	11	108·3	74·1	40	...	0·06	−1·29
Bombay	29·844	WNW	10	89·4	79·7	73	...	0·00	−0·93
Poona	29·822	WSW	20	101·5	72·4	45	...	0·01	−2·32
Ahmednagar	29·832	W	12	105·4	67·9	48	..	0·00	...
Aurangabad	...	WSW	19	105·6	73·7	27	..	0·12	...
Sholapur	29·798	W	12	108·7	76·0	22	..	1·07	−1·82
Ratnagiri	29·850	Calm	8	90·4	80·[illegible]	73	...	1·25	+0·37
Belgaum	29·842	WSW	24	100·3	65·8	72	..	1·65	−2·89
Goa	29·859	NNW	12	86·0	81·9	72	...	0·01	...
Karwar	29·862	N	6	90·3	81·[illegible]	69	..	0·08	−3·16
Mangalore	29·867	NW	3	91·8	81·4	65	..	0·30	−4·70
Calicut	29·854	NNW	7	92·2	81·4	74	..	9·13	−1·68
Cochin	29·857	NNW	..	92·0	79·6	83	...	19·92	+2·53
Bangalore	29·830	W	11	96·8	73·3	69	..	1·86	−4·63
Secunderabad	29·680	NW	4	100·8	82·8	35	...	1·51	−2·17
Masulipatam	29·69	SW	10	93·1	83·0	77	...	4·35	−4·39
Bellary	29·798	W	11	106·7	80·3	36	...	2·62	−0·83
Cuddapah	29·747	NW	G	108·3	88·0	53	...	1·59	−4·81
Madras	29·755	SSW	11	99·5	82·5	73	..	5·21	−15·90
Coimbatore	29·834	E	4	93·9	76·1	78	...	9·87	+1·72
Trichinopoly	29·791	W	3	101·5	80·3	73	...	8·68	−3·02
Negapatam	29·781	W	7	98·0	83·0	80	..	17·31	−14·02
Colombo	29·871	SSW	7	85·5	81·0	84	...	42·09	−1·66
Aden	29·837	E	9	91·3	79·8	75	..	1.46	−1·68

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Bellary, Karwar, Belgaum, Sholapur, Poona and Ahmednagar, a brisk fall in Sind and the Punjab and at Agra and Cawnpore, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest in the Indus Valley. Gradients are steep.

Winds in Sind and North-West Provinces are irregularly cyclonic while variable breezes or calms prevail in other places. The force has been strong to a gale in Gujarat and Kathiawar, and fresh to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 7° above the normal in Upper Sind and Berar, and at Lahore, Sirsa, Nagpur, Malegaon, Belgaum and Secunderabad, and the minimum 5° to 9° in Sind, the Punjab and Rajputana, and at Neemuch, Secunderabad and Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 116° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Belgaum.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are almost clear everywhere except at a few stations in the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast, where they are partially clouded.

No rain fell at any station.

The isobars indicate the existence of a depression to the north-westwards of Jacobabad, where the abnormal deficiency exceeds 125.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 5.

Friday:—The barometer has fallen slightly to briskly in West and Central Punjab, Rajputana, Bengal, Nagpur and Assam. It has risen slightly in the North-Western Provinces and has changed by small amounts elsewhere. Winds are assuming a cyclonic circular on the Lower Burma and Tenasserim coasts, but are as yet of only light to moderate intensity. The weather is probably slightly disturbed in the Andaman Sea. Heavy rain has fallen in Tenasserim and light and moderate rain in other parts of Burma. Thunderstorms are reported from Orissa, Bengal, Assam and Mergui. Moulmein and Tavoy have received from two to three inches; Yamethin, Taunggyi, Berhampore and Sibsagar amounts slightly exceeding one inch. Temperature has fallen rapidly in Burma, Bihar, North-Western Provinces and Gujarat and has risen rapidly in Mysore, Madras, Deccan and South India. Mean temperature is from six to seven degrees below normal in Burma and from five to seven degrees above normal in the Punjab, Rajputana and Berar.

Saturday: The barometer has fallen briskly in Sind, Punjab and North-Western Provinces and has risen briskly in the Bombay Deccan. It has fallen briskly to rapidly at Rangoon and Moulmein, and a cyclonic storm has formed over the north of Andaman Sea, with pressure in large defect in its central area. Winds are blowing strongly at Rangoon and 2 inches of rain have fallen at Rangoon and Moulmein. Showers have been received in Upper and Central Burma, Assam, Bengal and Orissa. Mean temperature continues largely below normal in Burma and is in moderate defect in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. It is 7 degrees above the normal in the Punjab and 4 degrees in Sind and Rajputana.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 4th May, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·789
Temperature of the Air	degrees	84·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer		78·6
Dew Point		76·6
Relative humidity of Air		0·785
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	89·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		79·6
General Directions of wind*		NNW, N, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	242

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY.—MAY 5.

10 p.m. .... 82·6

SUNDAY NIGHT.—MAY 6.

6 a.m. .... 81·3
10 a.m. .... 87·6
2 p.m. .... 87·6
4 p.m. .... 87·2

LETTERS received from the South-east coast of America state that her Majesty's cruiser Pegasus Captain Charles H. Cochran, arrived at Port Stanley Falkland Islands on the 2nd ult., having met with a serious accident while at Buenos Ayres. She was at anchor in the roads outside the port awaiting an opportunity to go into dock when a "pampera" sprang up, and the steamship Trefusis, which was just ahead of the Pegasus, dragged her anchors, and was carried right across the cruiser's bows. The collision was a severe one, and the Pegasus had her port cat davit carried away, one of her cutters was smashed, the davits were sprung, and the vessel had to be docked for repairs. The water was not all pumped from the dock, about ten feet being allowed to remain overnight. The weather being excessively hot, several of the ship's company amused themselves by bathing in the dock. One of those who dived over the ship's side was a private of Royal Marines, named Dimmond. He did not re-appear, and it is supposed that his head struck against some obstacle under the surface and rendered him unconscious. The body was subsequently recovered by a diver, and was buried day or two afterwards with naval honours in the English cemetery.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Brighton, 2,273 tons, Captain A J Pirch, sailed on Saturday last, for Havre and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line s s Rothenfels, 1,864 tons, Captain A Ziegenmeyer, sailed on Saturday last, for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE s s Glenturret, 3,026 tons, Captain R Webster, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Rangoon 26th April, with a cargo of rice. During the voyage she experienced fine weather, with strong adverse currents.

THE German East Africa Line s s Setos, 1,234 tons, Captain H Curstens, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Mombassa, 22nd April, with a general cargo, 9 cabin and 104 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr F Heyer.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Karachi 3rd May, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Farley, Lieut Thorne, Mr Mesles, Mrs Trafford, Mr G Elton, Mrs Kent, Mr and Mrs Seymour, Mr Cates, Mr Deane, Mr Moodeliar, Rev Strang, and 53 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 5.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		T Y Greet			Receiving Hulk
Abyssinia		do			Turret-ship
Magdala		do			Turret-ship
Plassy		do			Torpedo Catcher
Dalhousie		Hordern	Wet Basin		R I M S
Investigator		Heming			R I M S
Nancoury		Mills			R I M S
H M S Pigeon		de Satgi			Royal Navy
Marathon		J G Field			Royal Navy
Pekin	3957	Hayward			P & O Co
B Crawder	1053	Sutherland			A Montochoff
Khandalla	1318	MaDearmed			M M & Co
R Irvine	2361	Holbech			Standard Oil Co
Peters	401	Fiedler			F Heyer
Culna	1463	Hill			M M & Co
Common Wealth	2183	Richard			Bombay Co
Nurani	2870	Sandilands			T M & Co
Melpomene		Sabbadini			A L S N Co
Chigwell	1191	Mackenzie			W & A G & Co
Simla	1039	Bamber			M M & Co
Craydon	2410	Butler			M M & Co
Terrier	2008	Kampjard			R S & Co
Setos	1234	Cursten			F Heyer
Glenturret	3026	Webster			

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
H	Woodleigh	1677	Watson			Ralli Bros
M	Bhundara	2214	Repairing			M M & Co
P	Crohan	2076	Bowling		9-5	J M & Co
Q	Gulf of Trinidad	1184	Duncanson	Dunkirk	8-5	J M & Co
R	C Furguson	3017	McAllister	M Coast	10-5	F M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Sabermati	524	Fukeera	Mangalore	7-5	Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Hispania	2213	Abrey	Liverpool	11-5	W & A G & Co
4	Shanghai	[illegible]163	Street	London	14-5	P & O S N Co
5	Oriental	3087	Jephson	Aden	11-5	P & O S N Co
6	Mazagon	3279	Cook	Japan	8-5	P & O S N Co
8	Marda	4151	Adams	Calcutta		B I S N & Co
9	Aurora	170	Hannah	Colombo	8-5	M M & Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	Aden	19-5	P & O Co
15	Clyde	4098	Stree	China	8-5	P & O Co
16	Mogul	2354	Bailey	London	8-5	T M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Kola	497	Robertson	Karachi	8-5	M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Apollo	2423	Pickthorn	Calcutta	7-5	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·8s

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m., of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
5	Setos s	Curstens	Mombassa, April 22
	Glenturret s	Webster	Rangoon, April 26
	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi, May 3
	Westburn s	Bell	New York, March 20
6	Ras Elba s	Kennedy	Batoum, April 14
	D B Iduino s	Canepa	Genoa, April 18

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Methley Hall s	Beck	Antwerp
	Langbank s	Lout	Calcutta
	Floridas s	Coleman	Calcutta
	Arabia s	Parfitt	London
	Cyrus s	Simons	Rangoon
	Rothenfels s	Ziegenmeyer	Hamburg, &c
	Brighton s	Pirch	Havre and Antwerp

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Caledonia, for London, &c.
" Setos, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Amra, for Tuticorin and Colombo.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—303 crates soda water bottles, Duke and Sons; 21 bales paper E Mahomedally; 55 cases confectionery, S Nuzerally; 8 cases confectionery, A Surufally; 15 cases soap, Jehangir Jamsetjee Cooper.

FROM LONDON.

Mazagon s—18 bales paper, B C A Rahim Brothers; 10 bales paper, K Abdoolhoosein; 6 cases stationery, &c, Thacker and Co; 5 cases clocks, J A Kirkbride and Co.

Arabia s—106 cases gin, 14 cases biscuits, and 9 cases brandy and whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rothenfels s—36 cases glassware, Soomar Shewjee; 45 cases glassware, C A Allana; 71 cases glassware, Jaffer Runmul; 99 cases glassware, Abdoolhoosein Rahimbhoy.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Arabia s—20 cases gin, B X Furtado and Brothers.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—8 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee,

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—52 cases paper, Framjee Ardaseer Davur and Sons.

FROM VENICE.

Arabia s—5 cases soap, L Dewraz.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—110 bales wool and goat hair, Abdulla Tayeb and Co; 72 bales wool, L Bhucumchand; 35 bales wool, S Nathoobhoy; 110 bales wool, Doongersee Nagjee; 72 bales wool, Jadhowjee Kara; 118 bales wool, P A Dosul.

FOR LONDON.

Shanghai s—101 bales hides, Bundally Esmall; 20 bales hides, Abdoola Salehbhoy and Co; 181 cwt gum, Abdoola Moosan; 5,000 cwt crushed bones, Glaze and Co; 218 cwt turmeric, Moledina Lalljee.

Caledonia s—12 bales skins, M Jaffer.

Mogul s—9 cwt peacock feathers and 9 cwt stuffed Indian birds. C Sorabjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Mogul s—125 cwt gum, Meghjee Mooljee and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Brighton s—350 cwt crushed bones. Mooljee Jamall; 236 cwt crushed bones, A H Cassum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—4,129 cwt teelseed and 3,99 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Hispania s—275 bales cotton, F Fischer and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Hispania s—500 cwt old iron, F Fischer and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Hispania s—10 cases Indian condiments, Manockjee Poonjiaji and Sons.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mazagon s—60 cwt sharkfin, P F Talati; 63 cwt cloves, C Ebrahim and Co; 77 chests opium, P and O S N Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

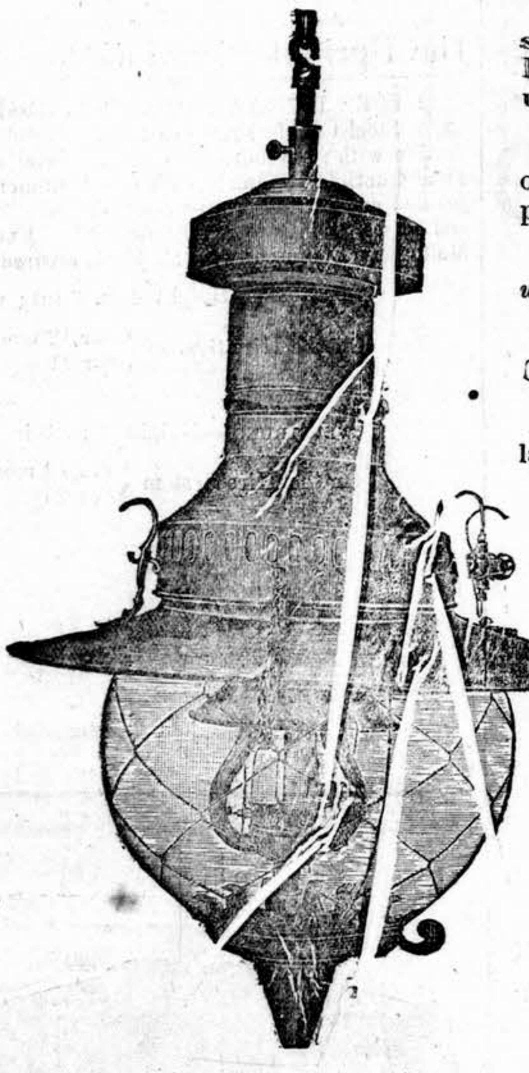
Clyde s—19 chests opium, Cursetjee Bamonjee and Co; 120 chests opium, J J Abraham; 215 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 100 bales twist, C Ebrahim Co.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY P. EWART, the new colonel of the 7th (Princess Royal) Dragoon Guards, in the place of Lieut.-General Andrew Nugent, is well known as Crown Equerry and Secretary to the Master of the Horse for the last six years. Son of the late Rev. P. Ewart, of Kirklington, Yorkshire, he was born in August, 1838, and was educated at Eton and Oxford, joining the 2nd Life Guards in February, 1858. He has seen much service. Sir Henry Ewart was a Groom-in-Waiting to Her Majesty from 1882 to 1884, an Equerry-in-Waiting from 1884 to 1894, and since the latter date has been Crown Equerry and Secretary to the Master of the Horse. He has been a Knight-Commander of the Royal Victorian Order since 1897. He married in 1888 Lady Evelyn Clementina Heathcote-Drummond Willoughby, daughter of the first Earl of Ancaster, better known under his old title of Lord Willoughby d Eresby.

Sore Throat
"You cannot do better than gargle with 'Condy's Fluid.'"
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.
(The Eminent Throat Specialist)
Gargle with CONDY'S FLUID
CONDY & MITCHELL, London, England, are the only Makers.
"CONDY'S FLUID" can be purchased of all Chemists and Stores. Beware of imitation.

"BY THE KING'S COMMAND"
was written by Victor Hugo; but by the king's command was also written the title "The Royal Cocoa Factory" of C. J. Van Houten & Zoon. By command of King William III. the works of the world-famed Cocoa Manufacturers were styled as above. The title is peculiarly appropriate, and more so than it may appear at first sight, for the whole of the civilized world has recognised Van Houten's Cocoa as "The King of Cocoas" and it is only right that The King of Cocoas should be produced at the Royal Cocoa Factory. It has been so called because it is quite pure; it is highly digestible; and it is soluble to a degree unapproached by any other cocoa in existence. It is cheap; it costs less than one farthing per cup; it is easily assimilated and digested by the weakest stomach; and it contains more nourishment than an equal quantity of beef-tea. Easily made, appetizing in aroma, and of most delicious taste.
BE SURE YOU TRY
VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE.

THE WASHINGTON COMPRESSED KEROSINE OIL INCANDESCENT LIGHT.
IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY.



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Each Burner consumes 2½ oz. of oil, which cost 1¾ pies per hour per burner.
Especially adapted for *up-country use*, where gas is not available.
Each Welsbach Mantle gives 250 Candle-power.
Especially suitable for lighting large areas, viz.:—
Railway Stations, Workshops Factories, Gardens, Public Halls, etc.
The Lamps are very safe and free from any danger.
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A. MAHLER,
SOLE AGENT FOR
THE WELSBACH PATENT INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT
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ALWAYS READY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.
FULL NOURISHMENT. PARTLY PREDIGESTED. STERILIZED.
PURE MILK, COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.
IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.
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SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.
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Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.
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FOR THE HAIR
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KOKO FOR THE HAIR
Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.
TESTIMONIALS.
MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."
WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. [illegible] writes: "Please send [illegible] bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously [illegible] 'KOKO' has quite performed all [illegible] came out more than I liked; since using it [illegible] scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"
The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.
AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.
"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
'Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."
Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs WITH
Thomson's Slotted Rivets.
NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.
No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.
From all Iron-mongers and Stores in India.
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BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wool Exchange, London, England
Agents Wanted.
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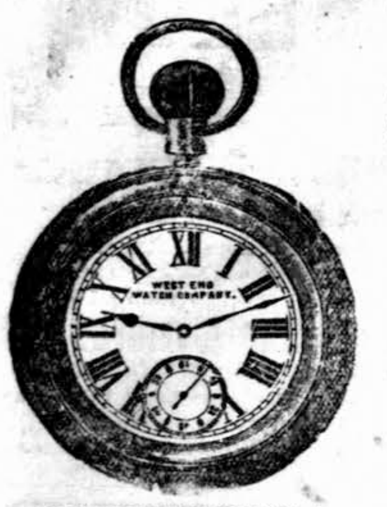

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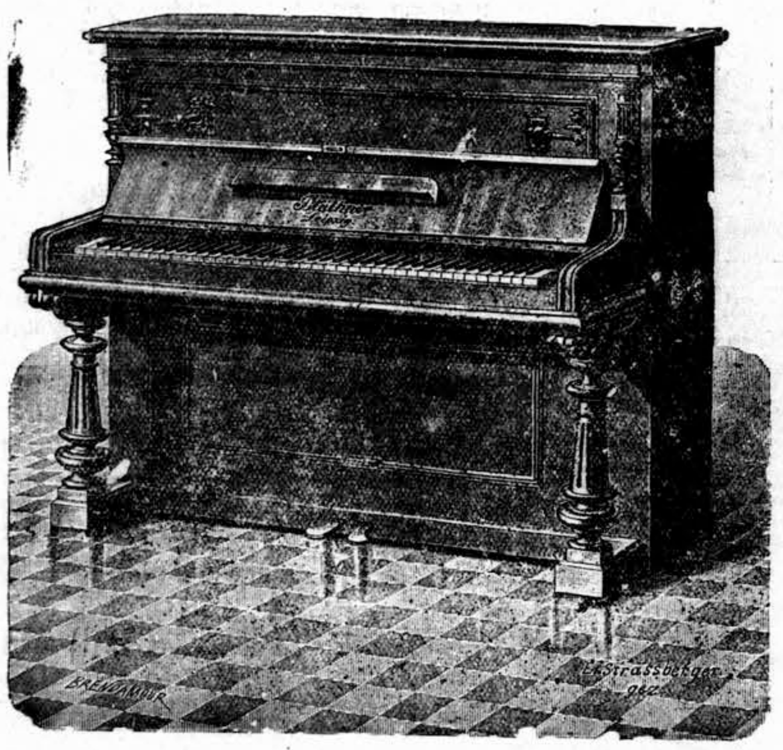

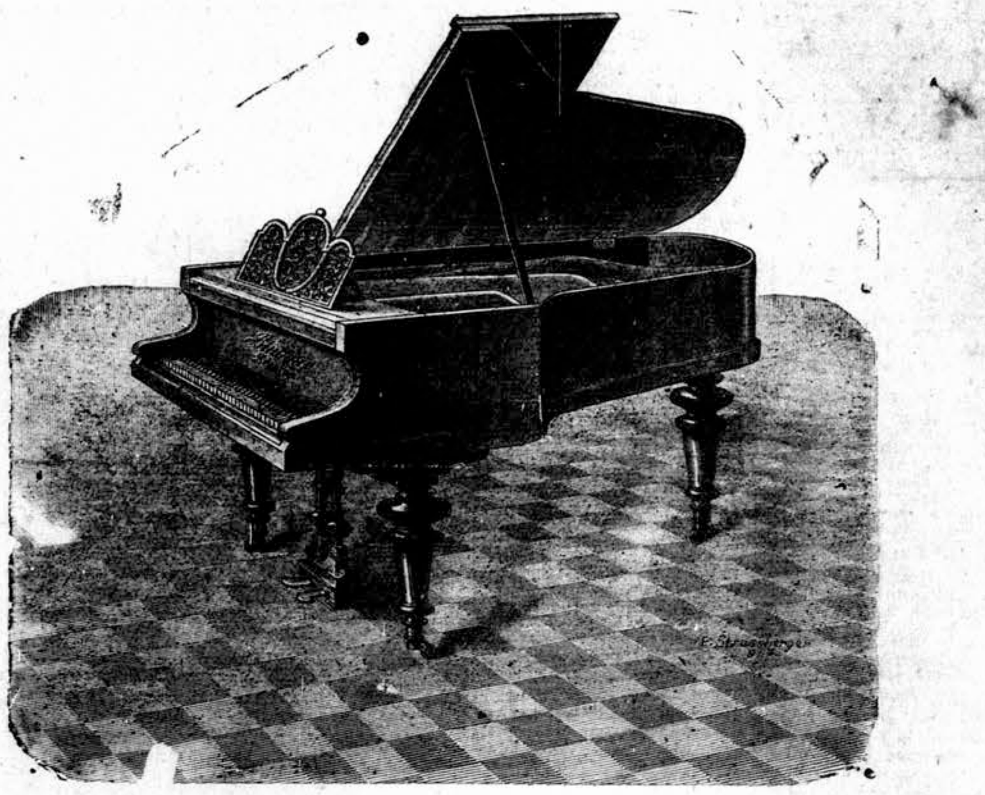
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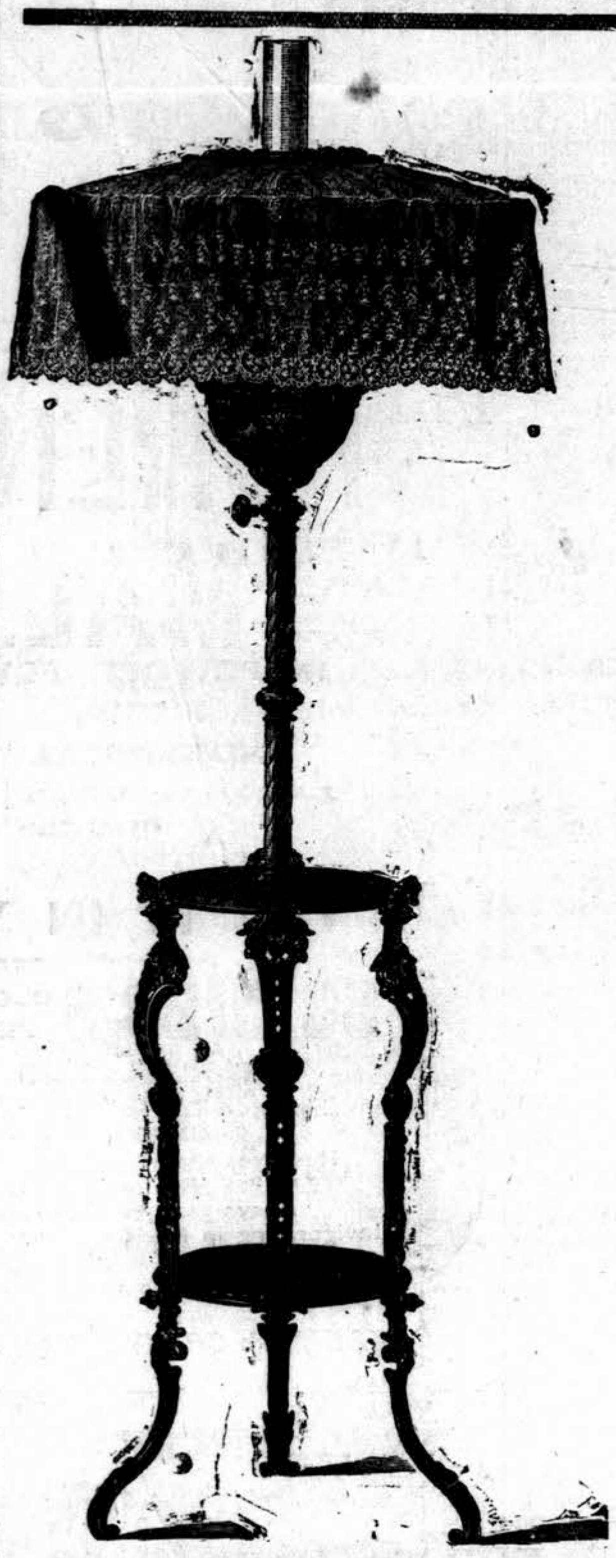

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